See Text of Speech by MAXIM LITVINOFF on Page 3 of This Issue

Daily Worker

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(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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S.S.R. CONGRESS HAILS LITVINOFF ON PEACE VICTORIES

5-YEAR PLAN TO BRING HUGE ADVANCE IN USSR WELL-BEING

OSITION NS IN ILL. NE VOTING

elegates Elected MWA Convention truggle Program

VILLE, Ill., Dec. 31.— ory was scored against wis strikebreaking ma- here, when in one local .M.W.A. in the Danville Sub- 12 delegates were elected who t against Lewis at the Inter- l Convention to be held Jan- rd.

ese 12, six are left-wing op- ists, and the others support position though not definitely ing all their policies.

* * *

INGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.— themselves on a fighting pro- rank and file opposition can- s were elected at Sangamon No. 2 local of the Progressive s Association for all offices ex- g president.

president of the local barely his post by a vote of 58 to 56, opposition candidates being de- d by only two votes.

is was due to the fact that ten rs did not properly use their ts, otherwise all offices would be e hands of the opposition, fight- the Pearcey-Keck machine.

ll indications ar that in many r locals of the P. M. A. where k and file opposition groups put candidates, many votes were re- ed and candidates elected.

adio Corporation roup Obtains Scab perators for Ship

NEW YORK.—The American Mer- hant Line ship, American Trader, as held up Friday until scab wireless perators imported from Norfolk, Va., ere put on board under guard.

The operators are striking against a 25 per cent wage cut.

The scabs were supplied by the adiomarine Corporation, a concern that makes a business of recruiting wireless men at starvation wages for the steamship owners. The Radio- marine Corporation is a part of the R.C.A., a section of the gigantic Rockefeller interests, builders of "Radio City." It operates at 75 Varick Street, New York, where its marine superintendent, James B. Duffy has for twenty years been bulldozing administrating wireless operators.

Hardly any other man in the en- tire marine wireless field is so cor- dially hated and despised as this strikebreaking chief.

Last Friday the same J. B. Duffy made a strong attempt to recruit an operator for the Greek freighter "Kalypso Verdotti" which is tied up at Bridgeport, Conn., as the result of a general strike led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Even the wireless operator deserted the ship, and the owners' agents called on Mr. Duffyto supply a scab operator for the vessel. The Radiomarine official at once began offering the job to unem- ployed men in the waiting room and was dumbfounded and enraged when he discovered that the operators al- ready knew all about the strike con- ditions on the Greek ship.

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Happy New Year -- For Whom?

The bells of capitalism toll Happy New Year to the 17 million unemployed in the United States. Happy New Year to the two babies, Blanche and Barbara, who are not in the above picture with their brother and sisters. The two, 15 months old, were smothered to death as they huddled beneath the blankets of their parent's bed to escape the cold.

Above are Albert Jr., 3, the twins, Mildred and Marilyn, who are 6, and Lillian, 4, the remaining child of Albert Marshall, unemployed war veteran of Chicago, and his wife, Marie.

Farmers Act to Aid Philadelphia Strike of Milk Wagon Men

Milk Trust Calls on Health Board to Stop Free Milk

DUBLIN, Pa., Dec. 31.—Farmers here decided to mobilize their forces to aid the milk wagon drivers now on strike in Philadelphia, after hear- ing the report of a representative of the strikers Friday.

Lewis C. Dentaley, a member of the Executive Committee of the Regional Committee, stated that "Milk drivers are fighting for a decent living wage against the same milk trust forces which have kept the farmer on a starvation level. We believe the milk wagon drivers will win, and we are ready to support their strike one hun- dred per cent."

Farmer support of the drivers' strike at this time will consist mainly of collections of milk in the country to be turned over to the milk drivers for free distribution to families with babies and invalids in the city. The Distributors have refused to purchase milk from many farmers in an at- tempt to foster and coerce farmer an- imosity toward the strikers. All the milk that is being collected, however, comes from those farmers who have been deprived of a market.

Farmers are now collecting milk in three counties, and the area and quantity collected is increasing daily.

(Continued on Page 2).

Gov't to Destroy 50,000,000 Acres of Smaller Farms

Roosevelt Plan Will Raise Prices; Ruin Small Farmers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A new farm program to destroy at least 50,000,000 acres of farm land now being used for productive purposes has been approved by President Roosevelt, it was announced today. The Roosevelt government will pay the owners of the land $350.000,000, and then forbid all cultivation on it.

In practice this will mean that the rich farmers with large landholdings will be able to sell to the government their poorer lands, upon which now live the tenant farmers and share- croppers. The tenant farmers and small farmers will then be driven off the land.

Actually this is what is already happening as a result of the Roosevelt farm program. In Texas, for example, over 200,000 small farmers and share- croppers have already been driven off the land by the Roosevelt acreage- reducing program of the A. A. A.

In addition, this Roosevelt farm program raises the cost of bread and farm products for the workers in the cities, through reducing the supply, and the low prices paid to small pro- ducers. It intensifies the concentration of the control of agriculture into the hands of rich farmers and banks.

Eight Hundred C.W.A. Men March Through N.Y., Win Pay

NEW YORK.—Eight hundred C. W. A. workers marched down Broad- way on Saturday from the C. W. A. offices at 79th St. and Riverside Drive, where they waited for three hours for their pay, to the main of- fices at 16th St. and Eighth Ave. The workers shouted, "C. W. A.— We Demand Our Pay," as they marched.

The 1,500 workers who were to be paid at Riverside Drive came at 11 o'clock for pay and waited until two. No one showed up, and then they marched to the main C. W. A. office. Some two hundred took the subway to the main office and the rest went home.

At the main C. W. A. office the workers were met by many police, who crowded them into the empty store on the first floor. A committee of three went up to demand the pay. The C. W. A. officials finally agreed to pay off at the West 20th St. police station, near 7th Ave. The workers went over to the West 20th station.

It was five o'clock before the first pay was given out. At eight o'clock Saturday night the pay was still be- ing given out. The checks were dated Friday, showing that they had been ready. A number of the C. W. A. officials were drunk while giving out the checks at the police station. Fifteen hundred work on the roads at Central Park and at Riverside Drive. They are two weeks behind in their pay.

INT'L FIGHT GROWS FOR 4 COMMUNSTS

Slander That Torgler "Turned Nazi" Is Repudiated

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Protests demand- ing the freeing of the four framed Communists were made at rank and file meetings of railwaymen in Hael- lemmes, North France, by train staffs of the central station of Le Havre, at a building workers' meeting in Brieve (Correza), at a mass meeting in Chartres, and at a public meeting in Hayange.

* * *

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 31.—Flying meetings were held at the pit-heads of the largest mines in Bulgaria on the International protest day de- manding the release of the four framed Communists.

Workers balked police attempting to arrest speakers on improvised platforms. Short protest meetings were held in the meeting rooms of the miners and in the market place at Pernik.

* * *

NEW YORK. — Dispatches from Berlin yesterday reported an indig- nant denial by the wife of Ernst Torgler, one of the four heroic Com- munist defendants in the Reichstag arson trial, of the slanderous report published in a section of the im- perialist press and immediately picked up by the Socialist "Jewish Daily Forward" that Torgler had turned Nazi.

The report is so ridiculous that it even brought a denial from Dr. Al- fons Sach, Nazi "defense" attorney for Torgler.

The slanderous report is part of the efforts of world capitalism and its agents to demobilize the world wide mass fight which wrested from the Nazi Supreme Court the admis- sion of the innocence of the four Communist leaders of the framed-up charge of having fired the Reichstag building.

Rumania Is Put Under Martial Law

Mass Arrests Follow Killing of Premier

BUCHAREST, Dec. 31.—Rumania was put under martial law and a military censorship of the press last night as a result of the clash between the bourgeois political parties on the tempo of fascization of the state, cul- minating in the assassination of Premier Duca by a member of the fascist anti-Semitic Iron Guard Party.

One thousand four hundred leaders of the Iron Guard Party were ar- rested, including Gen. Cantacuzemu, who had demanded that the govern- ment accelerate the process toward an open fascist dictatorship and the adoption of an even more intolerant attitude to the Jewish minority. Can- tacuzemu had threatened Duca with the alternative of being shot "like a dog."

As the body of Duca was being taken to the capital yesterday, a bomb was exploded in the royal wait- ing room at the Sinaia station where the body was held awaiting a train.

In addition to three persons ar- rested on a charge of direct connec- tion with the assassination, a fascist student is being sought by the gov- ernment. It is reported that several members of the Iron Guard were as- signed to the job to prevent failure of the plot.

Constantine Angelescu of the Lib- eral Party, to which Duca belonged, was named Premier last night by King Carol. The Liberal Party won an overwhelming victory in the recent elections by wholesale bribery and the use of troops to prevent peasant and minority groups from voting in the election.

Nazi Leaders Frantic As Radios Sell Well; Workers Hear Moscow

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Nazi officials are tearing their hair at the rapid and hitherto unexplained sale of 500,000 of the new "People's Receiv- ing Sets." The new low-priced radio, built primarily to pick up Nazi pro- grams, have become a boomerang.

Their unparalleled popularity, it is reported, is due—and this is the reason for the frantic feeling in Reich radio circles—to the fact that they can pick up Moscow broadcasts.

Production at End of 2nd Soviet 5-Year Plan Is to Be Nine Times Pre-War Level

Plan Provides Annual Industrial Output of 103 Billion

HALF IN GOODS FOR USE

To Increase Railroads by 6,831 Miles

By VERN SMITH

(Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (By Radio).—Nine times greater than the pre-war level of production and two and one-half to three times last year's level are the features of the Second Five Year Plan approved yesterday by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The al- most unbelievable figures for the new plan are to be presented to the Seventeenth Congress of the Com- munist Party by Premier Viacheslav Molotov and V. V. Kuibyahev, Presi- dent of the State Planning Com- mission.

The industrial plan provides for the staggering annual output, in value of 103,000,000,000 rubles by the end of 1937 as compared to 43,000,000,000 rubles by the end of the first Five- Year Plan in 1932. More than half, or 54,300,000,000 rubles worth, will be in goods of popular consumption.

The total capital cost of 133,466,- 000,000 rubles contrasts with the 50,- 500,000,000 rubles of the first Five- Year Plan.

The planned advance in the liv- ing, educational and cultural condi- tions would, if presented by a cap- italist country, be looked upon as a fairy tale.

Real Wages to Double

Real wages are to more than double, the general consumption of goods is to be increased threefold, retail prices are to be reduced thirty to forty per cent.

The second Five-Year Plan will be completed with the liquidation of not only illiteracy and semi-illiteracy, but will bring with it the carrying out of the general compulsory political-tech- nical education in seven-year schools. Health funds will be tremendously increased and hundreds of new cul- tural and recreational centers opened.

Light industry will be increased enormously compared with the first plan. Towards the end of the second plan the production of automobiles

(Continued on Page 3)

Jail 29 Seamen In Bridgeport Strike

Immigration Authori- ties Act on Order of Greek Consul

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 31.— On orders of the Greek Consul, 29 striking members of the crew of the Greek freighter S. S. Kalypso Ver- gotti were arrested by Immigration authorities yesterday.

The seamen were on strike for a week demanding back pay, increased wages, improved conditions and rec- ognition of the Marine Workers In- dustrial Union.

The Greek seamen struck when they arrived in Bridgeport and got in touch with the Marine Workers In- dustrial Union because they had read of the victorious strike led by the M. W. I. U. on the S.S. Mt. Drifus in the revolutionary press.

A week before, a crew of 25 walked off in Brooklyn on another ship of the same company, Sympson, Spen- cer and Young.

O'Brien Quits Office As Cops' Band Plays, Puts Friends on Bench

NEW YORK.—John O'Brien, re- cent Tammany Mayor of this city, left City Hall at 9 p.m. Saturday night to make way for his successor, F. LaGuardia. The Police Depart- ment Band, taking note of the oc- casion, played "Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" on the afternoon radio program of the municipal radio station, WNYC.

Before he left, however, O'Brien appointed his secretary, Thomas F. McAndrews, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. He also selected Alfred Lindau, son-in-law of Max Steuer, as magistrate as well as Mrs. Anna Moscowitz Kross, one of his campaign managers.

50 Million Jobless Menace Capitalism, Kalinin Says

Molotov Shows 2nd Five Year Plan Leading to Classless Society

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, USSR, (By Radio).— The Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. held its opening session Thursday in a hall overcrowded with shock workers from Moscow plants and other industrial centers of the U.S.S.R., collective farmers from the Ukraine and the National Republics, numerous Soviet and foreign corres- pondents and the Diplomatic Corps. The whole audience rosé as Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, appeared on the presidium, welcomed him with long applause. The cries of "Hurrah" seemed endless.

In his address, Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, said among other things: "The crisis which is raging in all countries means that over 50 million people on the earth has been ren- dered unnecessary. The masters of capitalist society are seeking means to get rid of them; their existence is very dangerous for bourgeois society."

Unemployment Misery

"Imagine yourselves unemployed in a capitalist country. You are un- wanted; everyone regards you as a pest. The hungry, homeless human being is unnoticed. A man of full physical strength, wanting to work at the most efficient age, is deprived of work, of home, of food.

"The population of the capitalist countries, especially the children, is decreasing. The number of suicides due to want is increasing. Mean- while political swindlers are collect- ing, inviting them to make donations for 'those starving' in the Ukraine. And where are they collecting? In Vienna, where the Proletariat is liter- ally starving.

Prepare for More War

"Is the statement of the masters of those states which were defeated in th last war any better a statement than that of those which did not par- ticipate at all? Their philosophy is simple: In order to eliminte unem- ployment, it is necessary to seize the land of other states. In order that their capitalists may grow fat, it is necessary to commence imperialist war again.

"The present population of the Soviet Union has increased no less than 20 to 25 million. The present households have been socialized. The kulak class, as a capitalist user of land, has been completely liquidated. It would seem as if the countryside would be choked with a superfluity of people, a superfluity of labor, and the towns choked with an influx of peasants seeking work. However, a 'miracle' happened.

We have no superfluous people. It is a fact that we have no unem- ployment. This is not the result of a rise of production due to an ac- cidental economic situation. This is inherent in the Soviet system; this is the nature of the Soviet system.

"Where do these forces come from in a country which quite recently had such a weak, backward industry, a country of such a low cultural level, which has eliminated the unemploy- ment with which the richest countries of the world are unable to grapple? This force is the materialisation of Lenin's policy.

"Almost ten years have passed since Lenin died, and the banner of Communism was grasped by Stalin, his companion in arms and fighter for Communism through many years. Under this banner in the hands of Stalin, the ranks of our Party are rallying ever closer and the Party is materializing its ideals — Lenin's ideals.

"The interests of the Party are the interests of the proletariat. The tasks which are before all toilers, their col- lective will to struggle for complete victory are concentrated in the per- son of Stalin."

U.S.S.R. Strengthened

President Kalinin was follow... by Premier V. Molotov, who was wel- comed with stormy applause. He de- livered the report on the National Economic Plan for 1934, the second year of the Second Five Year Plan.

In the concluding part of his re- port, Molotov dwelt on the interna- tional situation of the U.S.S.R.

"The year 1933 was a year of fur- ther consolidation of the interna- tional position of the U.S.S.R. The facts speak for themselves. The greatest achievement of the foreign policy of th U.S.S.R. is the establish- ment of relations with the United States of America. The initiative be- longed to President Roosevelt in this case. The government of the U.S.S.R. readily met it. The artifical obstacles existing through no fault of ours in the relations between the world's two greatest states were finally elim- inated.

"To what extent the establishment of relations answered the ripe de- mands and deep wishes not only of the U.S.S.R. but also of America is seen from the warm welcome of Lit- vinoff by wide circles of the American population.

Peace Policy

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. occurred on the basis of an agreement wholly in keeping with the principles of Soviet foreign policy. The establishment of relations creates favorable prerequisities for the de- velopment of trade and economic connections.

"Under the present international situation, it is particularly important that the establishment of these rela- tions must have a great and favorable influence on the cause of stabiliza- tion of international relations as a whole, on the cause of the consolida- tion of universal peace.

"We must see all this as an im- portant success of the foreign policy which the Soviet government has steadily pursued. The problems of the struggle for the consolidation of universal peace are still in the center of our attention. We don't doubt that the struggle for peace, the struggle against fresh imperialist wars answer the deepest wishes and

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Warns Fascism, Japan That USSR Will Not Yield Land

GETS HUGE OVATION

Greeted by Workers at Party Congress

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—Before the Soviet worker and farmer delegates, now gathered at the sessions of the Central Execu- tive Committee of the Soviet Union, Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs today delivered a sharp and brilliant an-

(Text of the speech is printed on another part of the page.)

alysis of the present foreign policy of the first world Socialist Republic in relation to the capitalist powers of the world.

Greeted by Workers

Speaking to the accompaniment of tremendous applause before the ses- sion crowded with hundreds of worker delegates from the factory Soviets, from the collective farms, before Soviet heroes of labor, the famous shock-brigaders who have won the Order of Lenin for heroism in Socialist construction, ... labor cel- ebrated the peace victo... the Soviet Union in the field... relations, and re-affirmed the... unshakable peace policy of the... Union as the basis of its ... policy.

Warns Attackers

With a bluntness and frank... unknown in capitalist governm... Litvinov laid down the clear out... of the Bolshevik foreign policy o... Soviet Union.

"The guiding thread of our ... eign policy," he said, "is contain... in the short but expressive formula of Comrade Stalin—'We do no... want the land of others, but w... will not give up one inch of o... own.'

"As we do not want foreign la... we do not want war. As for our la... we have the complete possibili... defending it to the last inch, a... even the approaches to it, by ex... powerfully growing military force... These forces are capable of givi... a lesson to any near or dista... neighbor not to climb outside ... own frontiers for tens of years."

Turning to the U. S. S. R. relati... with the Hitler Fascist governmen... Germany, and the war provoca... of Japanese imperialism, Lit... issued unmistakably ... that the Soviet Union... erate any invasion ... war provocations. (... speech).

On U. S. R

To the accompa... dous applause, Litvi... the recent recognition... United States, declar...

"In passing, I may ... present case we suc... taining completely ... basic principles and ... we have consistently ... restoring relations ... countries. This circumst... sence of any sacrifices on t... —is in no small measure a g... of the further strengthe... these relations."

Proletarian Democr...

Litvinov's speech was m... sixth day of the pres... of the Central Execut... the U. S. S. R. I... est governing b... Union, and the... is determined i... treme proletaria... Soviet Union. T... Communist Party lea... delegates from the ... mines, from the collective ... State farms, participate ... the formation and passin... sions. Representatives of ... and farmers' Soviets el... millions of Soviet wo... places of work, are par... the membership of th... mitting the greates... all those who take ... construction of So...

Litvinov's speech ... the Congress with ... thusiasm, and ... ovation when h...

Rueggs, Tortured in Nanking Jail 3 Years, On Hunger Strike

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—Tortured and wracked by three years of imprison- ment in one of the vilest dungeons of the murderer General Chiang Kai Shek, Paul Ruegg, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and his wife have gone on a hunger strike in Nanking prison.

Arrested by British imperialists early in 1931, the Rueggs were handed over to the Chinese Kuomintang butchers. They were held in prison for over a year without trial. Every effort was made to kill them. They were beaten with bamboo poles. They were exposed to disease. They were deprived of food. In 1932, threat- ened with further tortures by their feudal jailors, they went on a hunger strike. A world protest forced a trial, and they were sentenced to life im- prisonment on one of the crudest frame-ups.

Recently their treatment has be- come worse!! Realizing that the Nan- king butchers were attempting to tor- ture them to death, the Rueggs went on a hunger strike again to call at- tention of the workers everywhere to their plight and to the heinous and unbearable treatment they are sub- jectd to.

Organise Immediate Protest

NEW YORK.—Calling for the wid- est protest against the torture of the Rueggs by the Chiang Kai Shek butchers, the International Labor De- fense today declared that it was sending a cable to Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, demanding their immediate release. A similar cable was sent to General Chiang Kai Shek, head of the Nan- king government. The I. L. D. has wired to all its branches to organize a national campaign to demand the release of the Rueggs.

Similar action was taken by the Anti-Imperialist League, the Friends of the Chinese people and many other organizations.

All workers' and sympathetic or- ganizations are urged immediately to send their protests to the Chinese ambassador in Washington.

Only the most immediate protest will save these comrades from fur- ther tortures in the dungeons of Chiang Kai Shek.

Salvatio Poison

SAC... M... Poison... ploye... the ... the ... Chr... por...

Support for National Convention of Unemployed, Feb. 3, Must Be Strength

FUNDS FOR FOOD, HOUSING BADLY NEEDED; SUPPORT SOCIAL INSURANCE FIGHT

Roosevelt Has Refused Food to Jobless Delegates

NEW YORK. — The need for a ree thousand dollar fund for food nd housing for the delegates to the ational Unemployed Convention in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 3, 4, 5, s immediate, the National Committee of the Unemployed Council emphasized in a statement today.

Roosevelt, the statement declares, s trying again to force the unemployed delegates to camp on the wind wept streets. The statement follows:—

"Twice previously mass support nade possible the presentation of ands for Unemployment and Insurance to Congress.

"Despite all the efforts of the Fed- State and Local governments nd all the hardships and sacrifices hat were involved, the representatives of the unemployed reached Washington and made their demands or adequate relief and unemployment insurance heard.

"Now, in the middle of the most itter Fifth Winter of the Crisis, we gain prepare to assemble a large ody of workers' delegates in Washington.

"The Roosevelt government refuses o provide food, lodgings and place f assembly for the delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment. They would like to see us once again forced to camp on an open wind swept highway. They want to "discharge" gatherings of militant unemployed in the Capitol of Wall Street.

"A minimum of $3,000 are needed at once in order to make all necessary provisions for food, lodgings and place of assembly for the National Convention Against Unemployment.

"RUSH YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS, U. S. A., 80 E. 11th ST., NEW YORK CITY."

DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—A special conference of all Daily Worker press agents will take place here Wednesday, Jan. 3, 7:30 p.m. sharp, at the People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave., to take up the matter of reaching as many workers as possible with the tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker.

Chicago has already ordered 31,000 copies of the 26-page issue Jan. 6 issue.

Section 2, N. Y., Party Members Called to 2 Territorial Meetings

NEW YORK.—All street units of section 2 of the N. Y. District of the Communist Party are to attend territorial membership meetings Tuesday, Jan. 2, 6:30 p. m., to hear a report on local Unemployed Council activity. The immediate tasks of units and members will also be discussed.

Members of west-side units are to meet at the Spartacus Club, 269 West 25th St., while east-side unit members meet at the Workers Center, 50 East 13th St., on the 2nd floor.

New York Union to Present Demands to CWA Administrator

NEW YORK.—A series of meetings of C.W.A. workers were held throughout greater New York on Friday for the purpose of consolidating the Relief Workers Protective Union and to plan a series of actions for the demands of the C. W. A. workers throughout the city.

Delegates from all C. W. A. projects in New York will meet at Irving Plaza, Jan. 2, at 9 a. m., and this mass delegation will present the C. W. A. demands to Travis H. Whitney, city C. W. A. director, at 10 a. m.

After the meeting with Whitney, part of hte delegation will join the general unemployed mass delegation that will see Mayor LaGuardia at 2 p. m.

Preparations are now under way for a city-wide conference of C. W. A. workers to be held Jan. 7th at Irving Plaza. Workers from all unemployed locals, and organized and unorganized workers on C. W. A. and relief jobs are urged to elect delegates for this meeting.

The organization of C. W. A. workers in New York is being done under the initiative of the Unemployed Councils.

Socialist Leaders See Big 1934 New Deal 'Opportunities'

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Socialist Party appeals to the workers to "rise to their opportunities," in a statement "surveying the prospects of the new year," issued here today through Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman, its chairmen.

Though professing to see a lack of "fundamental reform" under the Blue Eagle, the Socialist leaders not only fail to make one specific indictment of the National Recovery Act, but actually state that it has made "certain concessions to the workers." They take this position despite even Administration admission of the drastic cuts in wages and disregard for the workers' choice of their own unions under the New Deal.

Bracketing itself with the government, the Socialist Party demagogically takes credit for U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union: "The one redeeming feature in our international relations for which we have cause to be grateful is that in 1933 we finally ended the policy of non-recognition of Russia."

In pulpit tones, the Socialist leaders conclude with a plea for the worker to lie down under the heel of his exploiter, one of the favorable Socialist "possibilities" of 1934: "The year 1934 opens with possibilities that the working people, if they will rise to their opportunities, can turn to the advantage of their class and their nation.

A "New Era"

The complete Socialist New Year blessing follows:

"Laissez-faire capitalism, which had come to be synonymous with the rugged individualism for which Herbert Hoover went down defending, had ceased to exist long before the advent of 1933. It was not the doctrine that was invoked when it was necessary to supply the financiers and industrialists with government assistance in order to rescue them from the effects of their own folly and the folly of a system which makes it possible for millions to starve in the midst of plenty. It was, however, resurrected and invoked when the question was raised of rendering direct help to those who were in distress. Laissez faire is now officially dead. With it has also died the "New Capitalism" of 1928, which was going to make everyone rich.

"Internationally, conditions today are much worse than they were when the year began. The victory of Hitler in Germany, and the re-arming of the entire world in anticipation of a new world war, has brought us face to face with a problem that may determine whether civilization itself is to survive."

Herd Homeless in Transient Camps, Beginning Today

NEW YORK.—All transient unemployed, those who are homeless, those hitchhiking or riding the rods looking for work, those who can't pay rent, and those who are trying to keep from starvation by begging, are receiving a New Year's present from president Roosevelt in the form of arrest and forcible detention in concentration camps. The decree for these "transient camps" goes into effect today. Hereafter, according to the law decreed by Roosevelt and federal relief director Hopkins, all migratory workers are to be given the choice of jail on vagrancy charges, or isolation, with a few cents a week pay in Roosevelt concentration camps.

The news bulletin of the New York state Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, now under C. W. A., issued for the use of T. E. R. A. office workers and officials, says, "Special attention is requested by the Federal Government of all State Relief Administrators and State Transient Directors regarding action affecting transiency effective January 1. At that time the drive to curb hitch-hiking, panhandling, begging for food at back doors and the practice of obtaining free transportation on railroads will be instituted."

The following statement from the TERA bulletin to its employees reveals that the police will be used to enforce Roosevelt's decree against migratory workers and homeless unemployed." Representatives of the transient division are urged) by the federal government—Ed.) to co-operate with the police and police court judges in cases where transients are arrested for vagrancy and see that they are given an opportunity to accept the facilities provided them by the transient division." This means a choice of jail or transient camp, enforced by the police, for the homeless workers. All other states have received identical instructions.

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Deportation Threats.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—Forced labor camps for "transients" will begin functioning here on Jan. 1, according to plans of relief officials. At a conference in the State building, attended by railroad executives, Chamber of Commerce and police and relief officials, it was decided that all persons classified as transients would have to do forced labor or be deported from the state.

Police Chief J. E. Davis of Los Angeles endorsed the plan, and declared that "rock piles would be the proper relief to mete out to these transients."

Protest Actions Urged To Stop Mass Murder of 9 Negroes

NEW YORK.—An appeal to the toiling masses, white and black, for miltant nation-wide protests against the plans of the Alabama rulers for a mass legal lynching on Feb. 9, 1934, of nine Negro workers, as told in the Daily Worker Friday in a dispatch from Jim Mallory, editor of "The Southern Worker," was issued yesterday by William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The nine workers, one of them a woman, were slapped into jail in various parts of the State of Alabama, and sentenced in a single day's mass execution. The Alabama Supreme Court, before whom the Scottsboro case is to come for review, speedily affirmed the death sentences and ordered a mass execution of the nine workers. The horrible story of how one of the nine defendants, Ben Foster, was tortured and framed, was told in yesterday's dispatch from Jim Mallory. The I. L. D. appeal follows, in part:

"Nine innocent Negro toilers will be legally murdered in Alabama by the command of the lynchers' court. One of them is a woman. Momentarily balked in their murderous program against the Scottsboro boys, the lynch landlords and their legal blood hounds have planned another holiday of blood. The blood of these Negro toilers is being shed in order to strike terror into the Negro people.

"Comrades, workers, friends, we can and must prevent this cruel murder.

"We cannot hesitate for a moment. Let us throw every searchlight of public opinion upon it. Let us offer every kind of assistance. It is time for strikes of workers, for protest strikes of students, for organized mass action.

"Let us close the ranks of struggle. Let us save our own."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

THE STAR PUPIL

"I seek economy power like the President's. New York's budget must be balanced, and a major operation will be necessary to do it."—Mayor-elect LaGuardia.

Workers Robbed of Compensation Says Report to Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Failure to protect disabled workers, graft and abuses at the expense of the workers, are revealed in the report to Governor Lehman of his Medical Committee on Workmen's Compensation. A number of methods of cheating the injured worker out of his compensation are mentioned in the report which declares that "notorious racketeering" is going on. These include the failure of the lay referees of the Department of Labor and the State Industrial Board to place on disability lists workers who are entitled to compensation. The report blames this difficulty of injured workers to receive compensation on the fact that the referees are not physicians. It does not point out that these boards make decisions against workers in order to save the employers money—that they are boards functioning in the interests of the employers. The report admits that injured workers are "seriously handicapped" in attempting to establish the character and extent of their injuries.

On this question the report to Lehman recommends only that a medical advisory and appeal board, of three physicians be set up and the addition of one physician to the Industrial Board. It makes no mention of control by the workers of distribution of compensation, the committee being content to leave this in the hands of the employers' government boards.

Another series of abuses against injured workers is disclosed in the report. These include the supplying of "cut rate" doctors, who are often incapable of treating the cases assigned to them, and failure to supply specialists, and adequate medical and surgical treatment.

The report declares that the city of New York has engaged in the practice of fee splitting. It admits that the State Insurance Fund of New York State has pursued the practice of cutting rates for medical service below "a reasonable minimum figure" and that this practice is "common among compensation insurance carriers." The report reveals also, that the decisions of the Department of Labor "are often unfair" to the worker.

Threat of Firing

With regard to "self insurers" which include the big employers and municipalities, etc., the report states that "an injured employe can file a complaint with the Department of Labor only at the risk of losing his job," and his chances of proving the inadequacy of medical care are reduced by the fact that the medical records are in the possession of the defendant (the employed—Ed.) who can afford to be represented by counsel, and that the most important witness, the physician who treated him, is in the employ of the self insurer the employer—Ed.)."

The only recommendation of this important "abuse" is that the employe be permitted to choose his own medical attendant, with certain restrictions. But this in no way removes the threat of loss of his job.

The recommendations of the Medical Committee, which include registration, do not remove these abuses, which arise from the fact that the Department of Labor boards and the Industrial Board work in the interests of the employers by cutting down compensation and barring injured workers from compensation, and giving inadequate treatment. The report is to come before the state legislature.

Farmers Act to Aid Philadelphia Strike of Milk Wagon Men

(Continued from Page 1)

The Philadelphia Board of Health, and thir allies the Milk Distributors, are alarmed at the turn events have taken and are attempting to stop free distribution of milk to babies and invalids.

Raise Fake Cry

The Milk Distributors, alarmed that their huge profits are being threatened, have procured the Board of Health to raise the bug-a-boo of milk dangerous for human consumption. The farmers and their children have been drinking this milk all their lives. No dire results have taken place, but on the contrary, farm children seem to be ideally healthy. The Board of Health, in its protestations of concern for human rights, is very indignant. The farmers, in the words of Shakespeare, think the Board of Health "doth protest too much."

The Board of Health should tell the public what the farmers already know very well, that children of wealthy parents have been given unpasteurized whole milk for years The farmers, in distributing this milk, are conferring a good think to the public. It is a great deal better milk than the public can purchase from the Distributors. The farmers are willing to have the Board of Health make an accurate analysis of the milk distributed at any time. The farmers themselves have such inspections and analysis all the time.

The Milk Drivers Union and the farmers have formed a permanent joint committee, which meets every two days and which will continue after the strike to plan and execute joint action of drivers, farmers and working-class consumers, for better conditions.

Strike of 300 Coal Drivers Is Broken

AFL Heads Help Coal Companies to End Walkout

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The strike of 300 coal wagon drivers and yardmen which started here Thursday is practically over.

The coal companies with the able assistance of the A. F. of L. leaders have succeeded in strangling the strike in its infancy.

Yesterday, Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor gave the signal for the smashing of the strike when he pledged that the union would not interfere with deliveries of coal to welfare families by scab companies. Following this, the Regional Labor Board and union officials reached an agreement ending the strike at J. T. Sinclair Co., the largest company affected. The demand for union recognition was not granted.

8,000 Hail 'Daily' At Anniversary Celebration In N.Y.

Hathaway Urges Wide Circulation for Paper

By ROBERT KENT

NEW YORK. — Eight thousand workers, many of them travelling long distances despite damp zero weather, gathered in the Bronx Coliseum Saturday night to hail the Daily Worker, Central Organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A., on its tenth anniversary.

The celebration was a festival of splendid revolutionary entertainment and an enthusiastic demonstration by the workers of their devotion to the Daily Worker.

As C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and main speaker of the evening, was introduced by Michael Gold, chairman, the large audience rose and sang the "Internationale."

Hathaway outlined the achievements of the "Daily" made possible in the face of numerous difficulties by the support of the workers. The audience cheered him when he declared that regardless of any attempts made by the bosses in the future to suppress the "Daily," the American Communist Party would continue to publish and circulate it just as the German Communist Party continues to print and circulate its Central Organ, the "Rote Fahne" under the Nazi terror.

He called for immediate intensification of effort by American workers, to broaden the circuation of the Daily Worker among American workers as an effective step for heading off the rise of fascism in America.

Preceding Hathaway, Moissaye J. Olgin, greeted the Daily Worker in behalf of the Morning Freheit, Jewish Communist daily newspaper, of which he is the editor.

Richard B. Moore, National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, cited the role played by the Daily Worker in the battles of the Negro masses against discrimination and lynchings.

A group of new Soviet songs by Sergei Radamsky were so popularly received by the audience that this noted tenor, just back from the U. S. S. R., had to give a number of encores.

The large audience applauded resoundingly the splendid programs of new dances, songs and dramatic numbers presented by the New Dance Group of the Workers' Dance League, Daily Worker Chorus and the Theatre of Action of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre.

Dancing followed the entertainment and speeches.

SPORTS

by SI GERSON

New Years' Notes

NEW YEAR'S DAY is, of course, the time for all ers to look over the doings of the past year misty stare out the window and smile sadly. Yes, of sentiment. In the good old tradition we, too, G Not that anybody asked us, but we feel it incumbe to venture an opinion on Outstanding Achieveme Sports Year 1933. Discarding such things as the the heavyweight championship by Primo Carnera and the five claimants to the wrestling throne and the sudden attack of pennantitis that overcame the New York Giants last year, the most brilliant sports event was probably the winning of the mile by Jack Lovelock in the record time of 4:07.6 at the Palmer Stadium, July 15th, the fastest mile ever run by a human being. All other considerations aside for the moment, the award must go to Lovelock for this race. This was no Lewis-Browning match. Running the mile in time like that is the straight goods; it demands faithful training and phenomenal natural ability. This is one thing the boys can't put in the bag, much as they would like to. To break 4:10 in the mile demands a lot more than an okay in a West 48th St. fight promoter's office.

• • •

BUT there are a couple of other achievements that we don't want to overlook. We're not thinking of any miles under 4:10 right now. We're referring to something like the meet the boys had over at Iron River, Wisconsin, last summer.

It seems that there are a bunch of farmers up there who like to stretch their legs in some track competition every once and a while. It gets kind of monotonous to plot the old plow around, you know, so the boys have a Labor Sports Union Club up thataway and hold their little meets. Crops haven't been fetching any particularly good prices this year and a man can't buy track shoes, and, anyway, there's darn few cinder tracks a farmers' athletic club can get. But the boys do their best in old sneakers or barefoot. Well, sir, for one of the last meets they held the boys couldn't get hold of any 8-lane cinder tracks, or, for that matter, any two-lane tracks. So they just got out there on a narrow country road and ran one at a time. The starter got them off with a wave of a handkerchief and time was kept by an Ingersoll, the clocker figuring out the winner at the end. Spectators stood along the road and kids roosted in nearby trees. Everybody was satisfied when it was all over and ate their lunches and listened to speeches in the nearby clearing.

They tell me that nobody ran the hundred under ten. I can well believe it. I can even believe that nobody broke twelve for the century. But I wish I'd been there, anyhow.

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SOCIETY NOTES: Mr. and Mrs. Lou Little and all the Little ones will be entertained by Mr. Tiny Thornill and his Stanford boys this afternoon at the Rose Bowl. Barring a California earthquake or a speech by Nicholas Murray Butler, the Columbia lads will get a fearful shellacking and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce a few bucks and lots of free advertising. The Stanford children will wear moleskins, while Lou Little will adorn himself with sackcloth or a shroud. Bill Corbus, the cute child from Stanford

Cliff Montgomery

bly keep coming out of afternoon to lead the b in end sweeps and off- Cliff Montgomery, the p bia infant, will probably all afternoon in the hope and McDowell may snare ers will be said by the sport writers.

Picked Soccer T Play at Croton

NEW YORK. — Two labor soccer matches will today at Crotona Park, booting ground of local teams. All-star teams of t politan Workers Soccer L filiated with the Labor Spo and the Eastern Distri League, one of the organiz the Workers Gymnastic A Alliance. The latter organ the American section of the Arbeiter Sports Internation monly known as the Lucern national.

The first game between division teams will be played and the second game betwe division teams will follow A curtain-raiser between M executives and the referees will be played at 11 a. m. Th will give the referees an oppo to even matters with the Lea ficials, and should provide ma arious moments for the specta

National Soccer Association Formed

These inter-league games a forerunners of many such gam be schduled between L.S.U. leagues throughout the country will pave the way for the form of a National Labor Soccer As tion, the initiative for which taken by the Labor Sports Union conference for the formation o National Labor Soccer Associatio take place June 30, in Cleve Ohio.

Greet Seven Years Labor Soccer Toda

Celebrating the seventh anniversary of labor soccer in Ne York City, the Metropolitan Wor ers Soccer League, local Lab Sports Union organization, is hold ing a banquet tonight at th Kavkaz restaurant, 333 E. 14th St., between 1st and 2nd Aves Many leading figures in the New York workers sports movement are expected to attend. Officers of the organization will speak on the recent decision of the Labor Sports Union to send an American socer team to the World Spartakiade at Moscow, August, 1934.

The banquet is open to the public. The charge for the dinner is fifty cents.

10TH ANNIVERSARY
Daily Worker
CELEBRATIONS

DISTRICT 1
WELL, Mass.—Jan. 6 at 338 Central St. Dance Concert and Speakers. Adm. 15c.
WRENCE, Mass.—On Jan. 6 at Loom Workers Hall, 28 Margin St. Entertainment and Dance. Adm. 25c.
VIDENCE, R. I.—On Jan. 6 at Swedish Hall, 59 Chestnut St.
NARD, Mass.—On Jan. 6 at 30 Powdermill Road.

DISTRICT 2
W YORK CITY.—On Dec. 30 at Bronx Coliseum, E. 177th St. Concert and Dance.
STON.—On Jan. 6 at Workers Center in Worcester, Mass.

DISTRICT 3
LADELPHIA.—On Feb. 3 at Girard Manor Hall, 211 W. Girard Ave. Good program arranged.
TTOWN, Pa.—On Jan. 7.
SHINGTON—On Jan. 16

DISTRICT 4
For Jan. 7 at Workers St. Negro Boys Lithuanian Workers Dance Orchestra.

DISTRICT 5
Pittsburgh.—an. 13.
Pittsburgh.—Jan 13.
Pittsburgh.—Jan. 13.
13.
a.—Jan. 13.
—Jan. 13.
Pa.—Jan. 13.
Jan. 13.

DISTRICT 7
HEIGHTS, Mich.—On Jan. 6, Italian Hall, corner Hackly and
Mich.—On Jan. 14 at Finnish 69—14th St. A. W. Markoff, w York, will be the main Musical program arranged. follow.

DISTRICT 8
14, auspices Section 8, Temple, Harding Admission 35c.
6.
7 at Workers Musical pro-

DISTRICT 10
On Jan. 9 in So. Omaha.

DISTRICT 12
Wash.—On Jan. 13 at Workers First St., at 8 p. m. Good Admission 10c in advance; 15c
ash.—On Jan. 13, at Tulip Ave.

DISTRICT 14
n Jan. 6 at the Y.M. Robert Minor, main al program arranged. ance 25c.

ed)
for a man. 2800
private; water; e. 319 W. 94th
10th St. Write
th the 14th

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Hail the 5th Anniversary of the Needle Trades Union!

ON THE fifth anniversary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Communist Party proudly hails the first and strongest of the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

Five years ago a courageous group of 3,000 dressmakers, driven from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by the mass expulsion policy of the A. F. of L. officials led by Sigman, founded the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Today the Industrial Union has grown into a full fledged fighter, not alone for the dressmakers but for workers in many other sections of the industry.

Organized at the beginning of the year of crisis, the Union has been an inspiring example to the labor movement for its unflinching adherence to the line of class struggle and its resistance to the bosses' policy compelling the workers to bear the costs of the crisis. The Communist leadership of the union has won the loyalty and devotion not only of its own membership but outside its ranks, in the locals of the American Federation of Labor. Thousands of workers, facing another wave of persecution, discrimination and expulsions look to the Industrial Union's program as a guide for their action within the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

ON the occasion of its fifth anniversary, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union again repeats its offer of unity with the workers in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in a common program of struggle against the bosses as it has done so many times in the past.

The Industrial Union has many achievements to its record in the past five years. Not only has it shown that the militant industrial unions can win strikes and real gains for the workers, but it has built a powerful union of fur workers who have won back their 1926 standards. It has laid the basis for building the union among wide sections of the unorganized needle workers.

The Industrial Union faces crucial struggles in the coming months with the combined forces of the government, the A. F. of L., and the bosses determined to crush it. But the loyalty and militancy of the needle workers, which has thus far withstood the provocations and murderous attacks on their [illegible] will stand solidly behind the [illegible] fights in the interests of the [illegible]

Long Live the Needle [illegible] Union!

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Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3018
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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Trade Union Directory
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CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
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Algonquin 4-4257
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-0505
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
612 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-9956
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 19th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7845
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4610

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Welcome to Our Comrades

e Have Maintained Our Basic Principles and Concepts Inviolable"
s Litvinoff on Recognition and Peace Pacts; Warns Nazis and Japan

report of Maxim ... Commissar for ... of the World Union, ... session of the Central ... Committee of the Soviet Union, follows:

In beginning his speech, characterizing international affairs for the past fifteen years, Maxim Litvinoff said: "We know the nature of the capitalist state, the nature of imperialism, its tasks and functions in foreign affairs. Basically, these tasks and functions do not change. Only the tactics for realizing these tasks in applying them ... historically changing conditions ... and these changing tactics ... their adoption is called diplomacy.

"The basic feature of the capitalist and especially the imperialist state consists in that it sets itself external tasks which it knows cannot be realized without the use of force, without war. If additional proof of this is demanded, then we would get it in the answer which was given in Geneva to our proposal for complete disarmament, for complete annihilation of the means of war.

"They answered us there that abandonment of war is out of the question, that for the time being we can speak about peace, but it is always necessary to prepare for war. That was the answer we got before and after the general endorsement of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which ostensibly does away with war as a method for deciding international disputes.

MAXIM LITVINOFF

VARYING HISTORIC ATTITUDES TOWARD PEACE

"But not all capitalist governments want war at all times, or always to the same extent. Any government, no matter how imperialistic it is, can become profoundly pacifist at one time or another. That happens either when it has suffered defeat in war and it requires some time to gather its forces for new wars, or when it is confronted by a stronger state or group of states, or when the general political situation is unfavorable for it, or when it is surged with victories and conquests, and requires some time to master these conquests.

"There are also other factors discouraging the desire for war, as, for example, internal disorders, economic impotence, etc. After the world war the entire capitalist world temporarily became pacifist. It is unnecessary to explain the pacifism of the conquered countries, from whom almost all means for waging wars were taken. But even the victorious countries, having satisfied their imperial lust to a considerable extent, for a time were not interested in further wars. True, the irremovable capitalist contradictions even among the conquering countries remained, but they were too exhausted to immediately decide upon new wars.

"They did try to turn their remaining military forces against the growing new international force in the form of the Soviet Republic, but for this war their weapons proved too blunt, and they reasonably and opportunely rushed to put a stop to discussions of war with us.

"Apart from that, the proletariat in the capitalist countries began to recover from the war hypnosis, and demanded the fulfillment of the promises which the bourgeoisie made to them during the war. The war brought about a strong reaction and anti-war sentiments also among the petty-bourgeoisie.

"Further, it became necessary to bring some order into the war-shattered finance and economy. All this created an era of bourgeois pacifism and pacifist diplomacy, continuing to very recent times.

"Innumerable international meetings and conferences took place, the League of Nations was created, which organized meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Prime Ministers several times a year. For 12 years they spoke and wrote about peace and disarmament, and drew up projects for corresponding agreements.

BUILD WAR MACHINERY WHILE TALKING PEACE

"But while the ministers of foreign affairs zealously spoke about peace, the war and naval ministers and the general staffs also did not remain inactive and just as zealously replenished their exhausted supplies of arms and ammunition, adding to them the products of new military invention. Simultaneously, the inter-state capitalist contradictions expanded, deepened, and sharpened, and became more and more apparent.

"The prolonged economic crisis which broke out with unprecedented force still more intensified the existing contradictions, adding new ones to them. The Social-Democratic parties, led by the second international, believing in the omnipotence and the perpetuity of democracy and its ability to preserve peace and therefore rejecting all revolutionary struggles with the bourgeoisie, were driven out of all their positions in a number of countries.

"Together with these parties the radical intellectuals and the pacifist section of the petty bourgeoisie also suffered a great loss. In addition to that a new generation of people grew up who did not know and experience the horrors of the World War, and were therefore not affected by such anti-war sentiments to which the government up to recently, had to give at least lip-service in the form of pacifism.

"And now the era of bourgeois pacifism has ended. Instead of the problems of peace, the bourgeois press has commenced to openly discuss problems of war in all their abominable details. At Geneva and at diplomatic meetings and conferences, instead of disarmament, problems of armament or additional armaments occupied the centre of attention. Where the old ruling parties and cliques did not have time enough to reconstruct themselves in accordance with the new war spirit of the time, they were replaced by new parties, cliques with new ideologies that in the past were not compromised with any form of pacifism. Any form of pacifism striving for international peace is proclaimed as the embodiment of all mortal sins, betraying the ideals of humanity.

SPREAD IDEOLOGY OF FASCIST REACTION AND WAR

"You see, the genuine ideal of humanity is the perpetual struggle between peoples, races, religions, and their reciprocal annihilation. Only war can anew benefit, restore, and rejuvenate humanity. The youth must be brought up in this spirit. The monopoly of the press, literature, science, and art must serve these teachings. Thus this new ideology smells of the far-off past, exhudes the mustiness of the Middle Ages, resurrects the methods and means of the medieval inquisition.

"But for the sake of it triumph, a crusade against Marxism, Communism, and radicalism is declared in the name of this new 'civilizing mission.'

"But the struggle with world Communism is rather a remote goal. Under the guise of this struggle is intended the realization of more modest narrow national tasks which in their naked form bear the name of the revision of treaties and the seizure of land, whether or not mentioned in these treaties which are subject to revision. It is sufficient to acquaint oneself with the literature of the champions of the 'new' ideology to become convinced that if the fortunes of war would smile upon them they would not be very squeamish, would not limit themselves only to the territories that are under the control of the Marxists who are so hateful to them, but would not refrain from annexing bourgeois lands and perhaps even such lands which are ruled by people that have similar ideas to them. That's how matters stand at least with one of the European countries.

"There is also another country which has proved itself still more 'advanced,' or perhaps more prepared, and which without resorting to complicated ideology and theoretical preparations at once replaced the revision of treaties by the revision of frontiers. And it did not charge its diplomats with this revision, but its generals under whose leadership whole armies are freely marching in all directions over the illimitable asiatic continent, not taking any frontiers or anybody's rights into account.

FORMAL PEACE MACHINERY BREAKING DOWN

"Incidentally here also this does not take place without some ideology; but this ideology has not yet been finally crystallized. It is still of a somewhat awkward, tentative character, taking the form of defence of so-called European 'civilization' against Communism so-called, the theory of a new universal Asiatic race which is supposed to be loaded with benefits as a result of being ruled by the authors of this theory. But even in this case the ideology covers up very transparent nationalist and imperialist aims of conquest.

"We must not be surprized at the planned political rapprochement between the advocates of these two new ideologies which I have characterized, and which have common roots and similar aims.

"'The new era' of diplomacy, the new tasks of diplomacy must correspond to the new forms for this reason: the more or less open and public international conferences are already proving to be obsolete methods of international intercourse, and giving way to more restricted close meetings of two, three, or four ministers, and one country after another is leaving the existing international organizations. Peace and disarmament can be spoken of publicly but about war and armament it is more convenient to speak face to face with three or four people.

"Of course, not all capitalist states are at present striving for war and are directly preparing for it. Alongside of the few countries which have either already replaced diplomacy with war operations, or, not yet being prepared for this, intend to do this in the near future, there are such countries which do not yet set themselves similar tasks. However, considering war inevitable and unavoidable, and on the other hand, not being too much interested in the preservation of universal peace, they do not want to tie their hands, and wherever possible are avoiding obligations which would strengthen peace, such as non-aggression pacts, definition of the aggressor, etc., which in their opinion are superfluous. Perhaps they would have nothing against a small fight between third powers in which they themselves would not be involved, and from which they could get some advantage especially if our union could suffer from such a struggle.

"Finally there are also such bourgeois powers which in the immediate future are not interested in violating peace and are prepared to direct their policy in defence of this peace. I don't want to evaluate the motives of these policies, only recording the fact, which is valuable for us.

"The struggle between basic groups of powers can easily be observed in all international manifestations at all congresses, at all conferences and international organizations. In the League of Nations this struggle assumes the most plastic forms. We may grant, however, that apparently the trend that is interested in the preservation of peace is triumphing in the League of Nations, and perhaps that explains the deep changes which are seen to be taking place in the composition of the League of Nations. Revision of treaties, disarmament, four-power pact, reorganization of the League—all these are manifestations and functions of the struggle between the three basic groups of powers which I characterized.

"This is the complicated international situation in which Soviet diplomacy has to act.

"The U. S. S. R. is not only continuing but increasing its struggle for peace, which represented and still represents the basic work of Soviet diplomacy."

After explaining the relations of the Soviet Union with other countries, Litvinoff spoke of the relations of the U. S. S. R. to the disarmament conference.

"This conference," said Litvinoff, "is still formally considered to be in existence. The name of a corpse, which I gave it in America, is by no means an exaggeration. It is only a question now to give it a certificate of death, or to try to galvanize the corpse. Galvanization is possible, and the conference can still be revived for some time, but this will no longer be a disarmament conference. We went to the conference to participate in drawing up guarantees of peace, guarantees of universal safety, but the rearmament of any country cannot be regarded as such a guarantee. And when they say to us: 'Rearmament of some and disarmament of others,' then we are afraid that only the first part of this formula will be fulfilled, without the second part, because it is absolutely clear that they will not succeed in the slightest degree in disarming those who are already making practical use of their armaments, and who openly threaten to do this in the immediate future to a still greater extent.

"It cannot be demanded that only those powers against whom these threats are directed should disarm. Disarmament can again seriously be talked about only when the powers cease to treat pacts of non-aggression as scraps of paper, cynically suggesting to conclude more of them, and when they really reject wars as a method of solving international disputes. But then the Soviet disarmament projects will be fetched out from the dusty archives of the League of Nations, and the talk will be precisely on complete and general disarmament, but not 'armament.'"

Litvinoff concluded: "In my information I have tried to acquaint you with the present tendencies of international life, the distribution of forces around the question which has become extremely urgent: 'War or peace,' and to indicate the role of the U. S. S. R. in the struggle of these forces. The peaceable character of this role can hardly be denied by anyone at present. But not all other states have yet determined their position in this struggle, and their attitude to the Soviet Union. A characteristic peculiarity of situation is that their attitude towards the Soviet Union has become a measure of the peaceable disposition of other states.

"President Roosevelt told me that somebody had calculated that 92 per cent of mankind desires peace and only eight per cent try to violate it. This eight per cent probably represents the total population of the countries recognized as having been in an unfavorable position in the last war. I think it unjust to attribute a criminal intention to violate peace to the entire population or even to the majority in these countries, therefore the percentage of people in thirsting for war is considerably less than the above-mentioned figures.

"Hence the task naturally arises of uniting the immense mass of mankind with the aim of preventing this insignificant minority from violating its will towards peace. The question must not be of new groups, of forming military alliances in the old style, but of co-operation for lawful self-defense by all those who are not interested in violation of peace, in order to teach anyone not to attack peace. The U. S. S. R. is prepared to participate in this task because work in this direction is dictated by the interests of the toilers of the entire world, the safety of all peoples, including naturally the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"Peoples like ours, which gave a maximum proof of their peaceful disposition and respect for the safety of others, have a maximum right to their own safety.

"While agreeing to collaboration with other countries, and supplying the highest guarantee for the fulfilment of our international obligations owing to the constancy of our policy, we however, cannot forget that we deal with capitalist states with unstable, frequently changing governments, with the possibility that groups and people

V. MOLOTOV

may attain power who, owing to their class hatred towards our government are sometimes prepared to sacrifice their own national government interests.

"Being in a condition of coumpulsory self-defense, we therefore shall continue even more than formerly to strengthen and perfect the basic defense of our safety—our Red Army. We shall remember that in case of failure of the united efforts of the friends of peace, a breach of peace may be directed first of all against us.

"We shall therefore remember that aside from our will, a moment may arise when we must justify the statement of Comrade Stalin, that we will not yield one inch of our land. In defense of every inch of Soviet land, whether east or west, not only Red armed forces will participate, but supplementing them will be the peoples of our boundless union. The fact that they are led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its inspirer and leader Comrade Stalin guarantees them the same victories in war as they have had in peace."

"The responsibility of our diplomacy is great and becoming ever greater, since all the international problems mentioned by me affect or may affect the interests of the Soviet Union.

"Take for example the revision of treaties. This question apparently does not affect us because we did not participate in these treaties, neither formally nor morally. We did not approve them. Furthermore, we did not conceal our sympathy with those peoples in respect to which obvious injustice was done by these treaties. It is not for us to object to revision of these treaties, but of course only in case this revision can take place peacefully on the basis of voluntary agreements, or else, if while removing existing injustice it does not create other and possibly still greater injustice.

"But in reality it is also known that there are projects for 'just' revision of treaties having in view the satisfaction of the territorial appetites of countries badly treated, at the expense of the Baltic countries, for example, or even the U. S. S. R., which had nothing to do with the Versailles Treaty and therefore caused no injustice to anyone.

"I don't know if this is Hottentot conception of morals or otherwise, but in any case its origin is not Aryan. But, irrespective of its origin, in carrying out such morals it would be necessary to deal with the whole power of our country of 170,000,000 population.

"In any case, owing to the appearance of such projects we are dragged against our will into the problem of so-called revision of treaties, which to a considerable extent determines our attitude to other international problems mentioned by me, such as additional armaments, the ... Power Pact, etc."

JOSEPH STALIN AND MICHAIL KALININ

CAN GIVE AGGRESSORS' ARMY LASTING LESSON

"The guiding thread of foreign policy is contained in the short but expressive formula of Comrade Stalin —'We do not want the land of others, but we will not give up one inch of our own.'

As we do not want foreign land, therefore we cannot want war. As for our land, we have the complete possibility of defending it to the last inch, and the even approaches to it by our powerfully growing military forces. These forces are capable of giving a lesson to any near or distant neighbor not to climb outside his own frontiers for tens of years.

But this would be an unproductive expenditure of funds and energy, it would temporarily distract us f... our basic task of the construction ... Socialism, and we therefore do eve... thing possible to defend our territ... by peaceful means, though this ... not a radical method of removing ... aggression which is threatening ...

"We consider that even milit... operations which do not begin direc... at the borders of the Soviet Un... can form a menacing danger ... This is why we not only co... but increase our struggle ... which comprised and st... the basic task of our ...

"As Comrade Molo... stated, this struggle c... the desires of the ... people of all countrie...

NON-AGGRESSION PACTS

"During the past year we widened the system of non-aggression pacts. We now have non-aggression pacts in force not only with all our neighbours except Japan and China, but also with France and Italy. We have made a further step in the direction of increasing the significance and effective definition of the very conception of aggression.

"Our proposal is already embodied in treaties with an unbroken chain of our neighbours from Finland to Afghanistan, and all three countries of the Little Entente. The definition of an aggressor given by us is universally recognized as a valuable addition to the science of international law and international practice, and also is an excellent method of testing presence or absence of aggressive encroaching desires of governments. Therefore we shall struggle for general recognition of this definition.

"A guarantee of peace can... pend only on our efforts, an... quires the collaboration and ... ance of other countries. Ther... we are striving to establish and ... tain friendly relations with ... countries. We pay special atte... to improving relations with ... countries, and, to the closest ... prochement with those which ... us, give proofs of their genuine ... sire to preserve peace and are ... pared to oppose violators of p...

"We never rejected and do r... ject organized international coll... tion having as its aim the ... thening of peace. Not belon... trinaires, we do not refuse to ... various international associatio... organizations already existi... which may be formed, if we ... shall have grounds to reckon o... for serving the cause of peac...

RELATIONS WITH U. S. A.

Litvinoff passed on to illustrating the course of the development of relations of the U. S. S. R. with various countries—America, Turkey, France, Italy, Great Britain, Poland, etc. Dealing with relations with the U. S. A., Litvinoff among other things stated:

"For fifteen years the U. S. A. was the only big power stubbornly refusing not only to establish formal relations with the Soviet Union, but even to recognize its existence. It did not want formally to recognize the fact of the October Revolution and the accompanying changes in the Soviet Union.

It did not remain stubborn because it had bigger government disputes with us than other countries, not because it suffered more from revolution, but because in essence it continued the struggle declared by all the capitalist world after the October Revolution against the new Soviet system of government, setting itself the aim of the creation of a Socialist society.

"This was a struggle against the existence of two world systems. Observing how its colleagues in this struggle, the other capitalist states, one after another deserted the front, America seemed to say to them: "I understand you are weak, you are shatter... great losses and th... leave the struggle. Bu... enough to continue ... gle for you all!"

"For fifteen years t... tained its position. But ... has stopped the struggle. This comrades, in my exchange ... with President Roosevelt, or... we must see not simply ... recognition by a great powe... fall of the last position, the ... in the attack of the capitali... on us which after October ... form of non-recognition and ...

"And the more this fort h... and the more consciously an... erately its defenders acted, the g... must our satisfaction be from ... restoration of relations with Ame... Having ceased to act as pacem... for the entire capitalist world, ... entered into a first contact wit... America immediately realised th... national or government matters ... tradictions between her and the ... Union did not exist, while all di... question are easily soluble. Fr... being herself interested in the m... tenance of peace, America sa... contact with the Soviet Union a... erful factor in maintaining this p... and correspondingly estimated c... oration with us in this direction.

NO CONCESSIONS IN PRINCIPLE

"On our part we also estimated the restoration of relations with America above all from the viewpoint of the significance of this event for the cause of peace.

In passing, I may say that in the present case we succeeded in maintaining completely inviolable the basic principles and concepts which we have consistently carried out in restoring relations with capitalist countries. This circumstance—absence of any sacrifices on both sides—is in no small measure a guarantee of further strengthening of relations.

An open exchange of opinion between Roosevelt and myself convinced us both of the absolute possibil... the closest relations between ... countries.

"We must do justice to t... sightedness of President ... that soon after coming to p... possibly even earlier he be... vinced of the fruitlessness ... struggle with us in the nam... talism and the necessity ... with us in the name of t... of international peace.

"Our strivings simult... preserve and develop re... all big countries is no s... the cause of general pea...

(To be continue...

Second 5-Year Plan Brings Huge Gains For Soviet Masses

(Continued from Page 1)

will have increased over eight times, tractors, three hundred and thirty per cent and locomotives three hundred and fifty per cent, Railroad cars will be increased almost six times as compared with the last plan. Electric power is to be increased threefold reaching thirty eight billion kilowatt hours in 1937.

Output of Goods Up 269 Per Cent

The output of coal will increase two and a half times, reaching over 150 million tons in 1937. Oil output is to reach forty million tons which will more than double 1932.

The consumption of goods in 1937, 54,300,000,000 rubles, is 269 per cent the production of 1932. Simultaneously the plan provides a much greater variety of higher quality goods in all economic branches as well as a big reduction in production costs. It provides for increased agricultural output of from 13,100,000,000 at the end of the first Five-Year Plan to 26,600,000,000 rubles towards the end of 1937. Collectivization at the end of the second plan and also technical reconstruction of agriculture will be completed.

The number of machine-tractor stations will increase from 2,466 in 1932 to 6,000 in 1937. Tractor horse power will increase from 2,285,000 horse power in 1932 to 8,300,000 in 1937. Combines will be increased to 100,000, etc.

To Double Transportation

The transportation of goods will more than double by 1937 compared to 1932. Five thousand kilometres of railway will be electrified. Ten thousand kilometres of rail lines are to be double-tracked and tremendous technical reconstruction of railway transport is included in the plan. There will be a big increase in the number of locomotives and cars.

Nine thousand kilometres of new railway lines are to be laid and enormous canal constructions. The White Sea Baltic Canal is to be fully completed and will be 227 kilometres long. The Moscow Volga Canal, which will be 127 kilometres long, is also to be completed. The Volga-Don is to be 100 kilometres long.

Air Routes From 22,000 to 85,000 Kilometres

Air routes are to be increased from 32,000 kilometres to 85,000 kilometres in 1937.

A tremendous program for raising the technique and training of specialists, engineers, etc.—5,000,000 to be in specialized schools, institutions — is included.

59,500,000,000 roubles will be invested in industry, against 25,000,000,000 in the first plan; in agriculture 15,200,000,000, against 9,700,000,000 in the first plan; transport 38,300,000,000, against 8,900,000,000 in the first plan. The cost of new and reconstructed plants in the second plan will reach 132,000,000,000 roubles against 38,000,000,000 in the first plan.

New Gigantic Plants

The second plan will see the completion of the gigantic new plants, including the heavy machine plants in the Urals and still bigger Kramator and Lugansk locomotive works and car-building works in the Urals. It includes the extension of automobile factories at Gorki, Moscow, Yaroslav. The plan calls for the construction of the Stalingrad auto factory with an annual capacity of 100,012 motor trucks. The Samara auto factory will be constructed.

Electrification of 79 new district stations which will open among them a series whose power will exceed 200,000 kilowatts, is planned.

In coal mining, 178 pits are being built with a capacity of 143,000,000 tons. Scores of new oil cracking plants and the construction of 4,000 kilometres of oil pipe lines are part of the plan. Whole series of gigantic metal plants are also planned, and extensions of existing plants.

In light industry construction over 100 enormous cotton, wool, worsted, knitting and silk mills, shoe factories etc., will be constructed. The construction of huge meat combines, sugar factories, soap, etc., are planned. The second plan provides for the transformation of hundreds of industrial center into model Socialist towns. Hundreds of new cultural buildings and additional huge extensions of building workers' dwellings of the most modern type will be constructed.

Parks and cultural buildings, stadiums, etc., etc., are also to be widely developed. Amongst the most important buildings the huge Moscow Palace of the Soviets will be constructed. Moscow's first underground railway is to be completed.

Build in Former Backward Regions

The plan provides for large scale industrial building in the formerly backward regions and intensive development of construction in the domain of education, health, and art of the National Republics and other regions.

The following percentages of increase will be shown in 1937 over 1932 according to the plan:

Consumers' manufactured goods, 308; food industry, 306; automobiles, 837; tractors, 323; machine building, 22; coal, 235, to 152,000,000 tons; oil, 213, to 47,000,000 tons; pig iron, 202, to 18,000,000 tons; steel, 35, to 19,000,000 tons; copper, 332, to 155,000,000 tons; timber, 174, to 58,410,000 cubic yards.

The plan states the result of all these works will enable workers to substantially improve their material conditions while collective farm masses have a full opportunity to achieve a cultural and well-to-do life.

The growth in the number of worker employees will increase by thirty per cent all branches of national economy and in heavy industry by forty-eight per cent.

Increased Good Consumption

The rapid growth of the peoples incomes will bring with it increased consumption of meat, fish, fats, sugar, eggs and a general consumption of goods, which as stated is to increase three-fold.

Expenses on health, etc., will increase from five billion, four hundred million roubles of the first plan to twenty billion, five hundred million roubles in 1937.

The plan provides for Socialist means as the only means of production to transform the entire toiling population into active builders of a Socialist society and for a more rapid growth of wealth for the working and peasant masses, strengthening the economic and political position of the proletarian dictatorship on the basis of a united working class and peasantry, thus further strengthening the defensive capacity of the country.

Carrying out this huge task, which leads to the elimination of the last capitalist elements from all of their old positions and condemning them to final extinction, must call forth a sharpening class struggle, against new attempts to undermine the Kolhozes by kulaks, against attempts by anti-Soviet forces to wreck enterprises, says the plan.

Must Ruthlessly Defeat Enemies

On the other hand fulfillment of the tasks of the second plan—radical betterment of the living conditions of working and peasant masses on basis of completion and technical reconstruction of the whole peoples economy—must call forth the enthusiasm of the toilers for increased industrial activity and a growing tendency to master technique by the broadest masses of toilers, builders of Socialism. The ruthless defeating of class enemy attacks and the rallying of the ranks of the udarniks for Socialism and for the victorious fulfillment of the Second Five Year Plan by the working class and collective farm masses under the leadership of the Communist Party, which is leading the ruthless fight against all opportunist elements, will overcome all obstacles in the road of building Socialism.

50 Million Jobless Menace Capitalism, Kalinin Says

Molotov Shows 2nd Five Year Plan Leading to Classless Society

(Continued from Page 1)

strivings of the masses of people, not only of our country, but also of other countries.

"In a situation where the elements promoting new imperialist wars are increasingly accumulating, the government of the U.S.S.R. set itself the task of reinforcing the struggle for peace by all measures, despite the growing aggressive tendencies of the ruling circles of certain countries.

Non-Aggression Pacts

"This year, Soviet diplomacy has had outstanding successes. You will recall our proposal to all countries at the disarmament conference to conclude a pact directed against aggressors, against inciters to war. It is known that the delay in a decision on this question by the Disarmament Conference did not prevent our diplomacy to conclude pacts regarding aggressor nations with a number of neighboring states, namely, Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey Persia, Afghanistan.

"These successes of Soviet diplomacy are inseparably connected with the name of Litvinoff. In its relations with all countries, the U. S. S. R. steadily carried out its tried principles and policy of peace and practical collaboration.

"A splendid example of this is the development of our relations with the Turkish Republic. We must also note the existence of more favorable circumstances for the development of business and cultural connections between the U. S. S. R. and Poland.

"On the other hand, practical co-operation between the U. S. S. R. and France has favorably developed. We are convinced that our co-operation with France has entered a new stage and has a good future."

Relations With Germany

Molotov further dwelt on the conclusion of a Non-Aggression Pact with Italy, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Spain and Uruguay. On the other hand, a temporary aggravation occurred this year in the relations with England. This aggravation which arose in connection with the trial of the Metro-Vickers wreckers was liquidated after a short time, and normal trade negotiations are now carried on in London.

"Our relations with Germany have always occupied a special place in international relations. Remaining true to our principles of defense of universal peace and of the independence of our country, the U. S. S. R. has not on its side any reason to change its policy in its relations with Germany. However, on the part of the ruling groups in Germany, various attempts at revision of relations with the U. S. S. R. were made. This year it is not difficult to see such tendencies with the naked eye. It is unnecessary to dwell on the statements of Messrs. Rosenberg and Hugenberg. They are well known. One thing is clear to us, that until lately, the friendly relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany rested on the basis of their tendencies towards peace and the development of economic relations. We remain completely true to these principles then and now.

"The policy of the ideologists of militant National Socialism is directly opposed to this. This policy is incompatible with the consolidation of friendly relations with the U. S. S. R., incompatible with the great future of Germany.

Japanese Provocations

"Greater proofs of peaceableness than the U. S. S. R. has shown towards Japan, no one can demand from us. This, however, does not prevent some organs of the Japanese press and some Japanese officials from daily engaging in the dirty publication of various rumors of the aggressive intentions of the U. S. S. R. Aware of their growing isolation, the most reactionary Japanese military circles particularly feared the establishment of a certain co-operation between countries like the U. S. S. R., the U. S. A. and China against the inciters of war in the Far East.

"All this shows that we have not the right to close our eyes to the danger of war. Our task is unwaveringly to continue our policy of peace in the Far East for the improvement of relations with Japan, simultaneously preparing for all possible attacks and complications from which we unfortunately cannot consider ourselves at present secure.

"The question of new wars has become this year particularly actual. During this year, Germany and Japan announced their withdrawal from the League of Nations. Germany has done this apparently in connection with her desire to develop her armaments. Japan declared her withdrawal from the League of Nations in connection with her desire to have her hands absolutely free for intervention in China.

"We shall therefore more resolutely and steadfastly defend the cause of peace if we expose all and every kind of attempt at hastening fresh imperialist wars, fresh aggressiveness against the U. S. S. R. Our task consists in this, that all the toiling masses should be made to know the real position of the U. S. S. R. in its present capitalist surroundings.

"The ruling classes of the capitalist countries have never striven that the masses of the people should actually know the real position of their countries, the actual foreign policy of their governments.

"Thi s is especially insufferable to the gentlemen of the reactionary fascist camp who are dreaming of imperialist seizures. They will finally break their necks over this.

"Only the Soviet Government, finding the supreme support of the workers and peasant masses, believes its greatest task is the obligation to create conscious attitude in the masses in support of the cause of peace.

"This is why we Bolsheviks are marching forward strong in faith." (Stormy applause.)

British Imperialist's Hand Seen in New War on Yemen in Arabia

LONDON Dec. 31.—War has begun by King Hedjas Ibn Saud, backed by British imperialism, against the independent feudal kingdom of Yemen, in Southern Arabia, reports to the Sunday Observer from Cairo show.

The British for many years have been attempting to enslave Yemen and make it into a British colony.

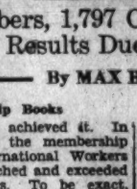
1,012 Join I. W. O. in 13th Week of Membership Drive

8,665 Members, 1,797 Children, Joined Order in Drive; Results Due to Active Members

By MAX BEDACHT

Membership Books

We finally have achieved it. In the 13th week of the membership drive of our International Workers Order we have reached and exceeded 1,000 new members. To be exact, the 13th week of our drive brought in 1,012 applications for new members and 185 applications for children.



This brings the total achievement of the drive up to 8,665 new members and 1,797 children.

The splendid results of our drive which are embodied in these figures are the accomplishment of our active members. They are the fruit of the enthusiastic work which was done by our branches, the branch executives, the language committees, the City Central Committees and the membership. They are an indication of the possibilities of growth which our Order has.

The best work this week was done by the Ukrainian Section. With a weekly quota of 93, our Ukrainian comrades achieved 166 new members in this 13th week of the drive.

The Italian Section, too, expected its weekly quota of 58 and has 75 applications to its credit in the 13th week.

The Jewish Section marched in front, as usual, with 372 applications, against the weekly quota of 154. The Hungarian Section maintained its pace with 127 new members.

For the second time during the campaign, our Slovak Section exceeded its weekly quota of 115 by bringing in 166 new members. The average weekly achievement during the whole campaign of the Slovak Section is 81 new members.

The campaign has now three more weeks to go. It will end on January [illegible]. Two of these remaining weeks [illegible] match the results of the 13th [illegible]. The reports from the districts [illegible]fy us in this expectation. There [illegible]nothing as successful as success. [illegible]e very progress of the campaign [illegible]spires our comrades with confidence [illegible]at they can achieve still more. As [illegible]result, reports come from most [illegible]ncentration districts of a voluntary [illegible]crease of their quotas.

Chicago shouts at New York a [illegible]allenge for a 50 per cent increase [illegible]their quota. New York accepts [illegible]s challenge and goes at the last [illegible]mpaign weeks with a will. Cleve[illegible]nd and Detroit report increased [illegible]ivities, and so does Pittsburgh. [illegible]ward, comrades, to a total of [illegible]new members at the end of [illegible]nism. We can do it. We [illegible]accomplished it already.

English Branches

[illegible]same old complaint, but [illegible]t may be, it is still valid. [illegible]The weak point of our [illegible]he slow growth of the [illegible]on.

The 13th week of the campaign, out of a total of 1,012 applications, brought only 41 applicants for English branches. This is 4 per cent of the total. During the whole campaign, the 462 members won for the English speaking branches are just 5 per cent of the total of 8,665.

If the campaign would be conducted in France or Germany, it would be natural that only 5 per cent of the total members won, were recruited for English branches. But the campaign is conducted in America. Here this result is not so self-explanatory.

We see from this result that the attention paid to the building of the English section is negligible. This means that our campaign has no conscious political perspective.

To overcome this weakness requires some propaganda. The National Executive Committee recognizes this. Therefore it has decided to initiate special efforts in the coming Spring to propagandize the membership and to educate it to an understanding of the importance of the growth of the Order among the American workers. This propaganda campaign will be connected with an organizational effort to strengthen our existing English branches.

Membership Books

The membership books decided upon by our Convention are now ready for shipment. They are a combination of by-laws and membership book.

In order to overcome any confusion arising with regard to benefits to which members are entitled, the membership book provides for the insertion by the Secretary of the benefit classes and option that the member holds.

The membership books for the old members have to be made out by the secretaries. For every new member won by the branch or assigned to the branch after January 1st, a membership book will be sent to the branch from the national office.

All of our comrades should acquaint themselves intimately with the Order and it will avoid any conflict or confusion.

WORKERS WARNED OF CHECK FORGERIES

NEW YORK.—Workers and their organizations are warned of an individual called Benjamin I. Cooper, also known as Jack Korson, who claims to be a member of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and makes donations by check to mass organizations. Many checks have been returned by the bank with the notice that they have no such account.

Cooper, or Korson, also attempts to "cash" checks of members of organizations. He has issued a number of his checks in the vicinity of 14th Street.

No Christmas Cheer for the Payless C. W. A. Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

BECKLEY, Wa. Va.—While the holy saints were handing out sugar coating to the workers' children, the workers were picketing the C. W. A. Office to force release of their checks. About 5 p: m:. in the afternoon, the offic force prepared to leave the office. When they opened the door, they were met with "You can't go, we haven't our checks yet." They then closed the door, and went upstairs, and were seen looking out at the demonstration of angry men, like wild beasts in cages.

In a few minutes the State, County and City police began to arrive at the scene. The lines held solid for hours. While the lines weakened on the rear of the office to see the excitement at the front, the office force, with an equal number of thugs, slipped out the back alley.

As the demonstration followed the office force several blocks, we saw Captain K. E. Moss, of the Salvation Army, preaching peace on earth and a merry Christmas to all. But I will leave it to the reader to decide how a hungry man can have a merry Christmas.

We proceeded to the Western Union office and wired our protest to Washington, D. C. This demonstration was unorganized, but I think the revolutionary spirit is here.

Portland C. W. A. Workers Win Pay by Demonstration

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Maine.—The C. W. A. of Portland took 800 people off the city's relief list and put them to work on different jobs around town like digging ditches, tearing hills down, fixing sewers, etc., but 600 new ones applied for help in the meantime.

On the North Street job, where the largest crew of men is working, conditions are the worst. Here men work upon a hill exposed to the sea breezes in the bitter cold with pick and shovel. The foremen are slave drivers. It is not allowed to talk on the job. Two men were transferred to work on the dump for "too much talking."

The first week they received $11, the second week only $9 and they had to run around before they got their pay.

On Saturday, Dec. 9, the men assembled at the city stables in the bitter cold, started a riot. A committee was elected to demand "the pay on the job," and that a shanty be built on the job as a shelter for the workers where they shall be able to have their dinner protected from the wind.

A petition was circulated and 300 signatures collected. When the riot broke out, the police were called, but the workers pushed the cops into a corner and kept them there.

Last week every worker received from $18 to $22. At the mass meeting we held here Thursday, Dec. 14, resolutions were accepted against the fascist Leipzig trial and for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys.

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. 24 pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper.

"Selling Cost" Plan Used to Speed Up Workers at Gimbel

Fired at Once If Their Sales Don't Come Up to a Certain Percentage Above Pay

(By a White Collar Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I am a former Gimbel worker. On Saturday, along about 2,000 other workers, I was greeted with a Merry Xmas, a blue slip and my practically empty pay envelope. I said to the floor manager: "Thanks for the Xmas present." He said, "Don't thank me. I had nothing to do with it. It was automatic. It's your selling cost that counts. If that's too high, you're fired, that's all."

What is this selling cost? It is the key to the whole damnable speed-up system in department stores. Salespeople are rated according to the amounts they bring in and their wage. In other words, Gimbel's works out to a fraction just what the salesperson cost the firm—that is, exactly how much they exploit you. If your selling cost is 3 for example, you are considered as sufficiently exploited and kept. But if your selling cost is higher you are just told to get out.

Gimbel's has made much of the fact that it's on the N.R.A. All salespeople were compelled to answer questionnaires on the great good the N.R.A. has done and how Gimbel's has done its part by hiring so many more workers, paying higher wages and giving us shorter hours. But this is what I know:

That for several weeks for Xmas, all of us worked from 48 to 52 hours a week, and that we didn't get an extra cent for these extra hours, that Gimbel's has cut its wages contantly—and is now paying almost all of its workers the absolute minimum wage; that Gimbel's is violating the N.R.A. minimum wage by keeping on as "regular employes" a force of contingents who are called in only in rush times and whose weekly wage averaged $3 to $5.

And lastly, that Gimbel's is still keeping up to the traditional department store policy of wholesale firing without reason, notice, or cash bonus.

What the NRA Has Done to Bakery Workers in Detroit

Wages Cut, Hours Lengthened, While Complaints to Officials Are Ignored

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—Since the advent of the N.R.A. into Detroit bakeries the bakery workers certainly understand the national slogan, "Do Your Part," as they have done to the extent of accepting wage slashes, being forced to sign false statements about working conditions, sanitary conditions in bakeries getting worse, and the increased speed-up instituted by big company efficiency experts.

An investigation of the five largest bakeries in Detroit revealed the following facts:

Winkeler's Bakeries, with nine branches in the city, was one of the first to fly the blue buzzard.

Bakers working 80 hours per week at $15.

Girls working 80 hours per week at $11.

There were seven complaints to local N.R.A. officials with no results. The state law in Michigan says no woman can work more than 54 hours per week yet this employer has been getting away with this for five years. Recently he came to employes and told them if they did not sign a paper stating they were working only 54 hours per week, he would fire them.

Angell bakery where workers slave 80 hours per week for $12 with no sanitary conditions of any kind for workers.

Kroger Baking Company raised wages 5 cents an hour after signing the code, then one week later took 5 cents off the average wage before the code.

$10 to $12 for 80 Hours

Consolidated Baking Company before the code was paying workers $15 per week for 70 hours. They are now paying 10 to $12 for 80 hours.

Gordon Baking Company has not increased wages since signing the code. They formerly paid 50 cents an hour and are now hiring at 35 cents an hour. Workers are forced to belong to a recently formed company union whose leading officials are picked by the bosses. Farm Crest bakery before the N.R.A. paid workers $25 to $35 per week. They are now getting $12 to 15 per week, with not a single new employe hired. Instead they have installed a new machine which was the cause of a number of workers being fired.

The bakery workers in Detroit do not want to organize under the A. F. of L. as this organization has been trying for the last five years to organise Detroit, and has only got 100 members in their three locals and there are 2,000 or more bakery workers in Detroit. What is needed is a new bakers' union under the militant leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

Laid Off for 30 Days After 2 Weeks Work

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Here is where President Roosevelt has put 7,000 back at work and they work them one to two weeks and then lay them off, then tell them they would have to live for 30 days before they could get anything from the county. But a worker can't live on what he has made for two weeks. I haven't worked for four years and the relief agent refused to give me relief.

ON ELLIS ISLAND

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.—On Nov. 20 and Dec. 23, one hundred workers deported from all parts of the U. S., came after a few days of transit to this desolate island for the final departure to all countries of the world.

Many of these workers from the capitalism of America, sailing, without any resources, only have desperate remembrances, after a few years of hard life.

One man died while being transferred on account of the rotten food received from the government.

Food Endangers Mt. Sinai Hospital Workers' Health

By a Medical Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The workers in the Mount Sanai Hospital, 100th St. and Madison Ave., are forced to eat the food given to them, because $7 a week is deducted from their salaries for this purpose, whether they like it or not, and they can't afford to eat elsewhere. The dietician of the hospital receives a bonus of a few hundred dollars every Christmas to keep the food expense as low as possible, even to the extent of feeding poison to the workers!

On Dec. 19, 1933, between 5 and 6 p.m., a supper was served consisting of chopped meat mixed with spaghetti, potatoes, milk and canned apple sauce. During the night a number of workers were seized with excruciating abdominal cramps and diarrhea which required immediate medical attention. In the morning, a large number of additional workers were seized with very severe cramps and diarrhea. The number of workers stricken were between 120 and 130.

Of course, the hospital authorities will try to keep this affair quiet. You know a 'medical institution stands for cleanliness and quality. But I won't keep quiet! Not as long as there is a Daily Worker to expose this treatment that endangers our very lives and helps us to fight it!

EMPLOYE,
Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Roulston's Keeps Clerks Working 62 Hours a Week

By a Worker Correspondent

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—I am employed by Roulston's who display the Blue Eagle in all their store windows. The clerks are supposed to work 48 hours a week.

The managers receive a large circular letter from Brooklyn every morning telling us how to attract and bleed all the pennies we can, especially from the women customers. In this circular is a warning not to work the clerks according to the NRA code; but Superintendent Ross and his assistants tell the managers to keep the clerks working including noon hour. The result is that the non-militant clerks are working 62 hours a week.

There was a complaint made to the NRA about a young lad who was being overworked in their store on Watchogue Road. In a few days, the lad was fired.

—Militant Clerk.

Work 10 Hours, Paid for 8 Hours in Box Factory in Berkley

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

BERKLEY, Va. — From a Negro housewife in Berkley:—I want to tell you about the rotten conditions and how the men have to work at the E. H. Barnes Box Factory. They are working under a hurry-up system, and working 10 hours a day, but only get paid for 8 hours, never making more than $8 and $9 a week. They must pay 10 cents a week for insurance out of that. It will take organization to break down such a mess as this, so my plea to the workers is to organize and fight against such a system.

PARTY LIFE

Lack of Unit Buro Mee Brings Unhealthy Uni

Unit Buro Members Forced to A Many Meets, Excluding Employe

It is encouraging to read the following letter, which indicates that this column is read and discussed by members of our Party. The question raised in this letter—the problem of unit leadership—is the subject of an article in the December issue of the "Party Organizer," which has just been issued. We advise every comrade, and particularly members of unit bureaus, to study and discuss this article.

* * *

The Party Life Section of our Daily is perhaps the most read and digested part of the paper. I came to that conclusion after asking comrades if they had read this or that in the Party Life Section. They always answered that they had and they immediately proved it by starting a discussion on some point discussed in the article referred to. I hope this Section will continue as a part of our paper. I offer a few suggestions that should be considered, I believe.

To start with, I want to point out that most of our organizational problems in the Party have their beginnings in the Units. For example, as quickly as a comrade shows his desire for activity he is put on the Unit Bureau. If he is able to follow the line and do most of the work himself, he is drawn into the Section. The Unit membership as a whole do not develop as they should. Mainly this is because the Unit Bureaus do not meet before unit meetings. There are no concrete plans laid before the Units. There are no definite assignments to comrades. There is no real check-up on the activity of the comrades within the Units. Perhaps the most feared deviation by Unit Bureaus is bureaucracy. Often this simmers down to one comrade of the Bureau taking full charge and then any proposal by him seems like a bureaucratic tactic.

Too Many Inner Meetings

Of all the failings within the Units, I believe the lack of Unit Bureau meetings is the most serious. Nor is this an easy problem to solve.

It means three nights a week for the organizer without other activity. First the organizers meeting with the Section, then the Unit Bureau meeting and then the Unit meeting. The Agit-Prop also has it almost as hard, with Section Agit-Prop meetings every other week. The financial secretary, too, has the same number of meetings. When we consider that the Bureaus also are supposed to take a part in the mass work of the Units to "live" with its membership, and get a first-hand view of the Unit's problems, we can see that the problem of a functioning Unit Bureau can not be glossed over or tackled in a mechanical way.

Orientation Toward Shops

Often we seem to approach our problems from two different angles at the same time and miss both times. We know the Units that are responsible for shop work are supposed to draw in employed comrades and those that show the ability to lead, to make functionaries. Naturally those comrades will land on the Bureau.

I will state right here that they will not be able to give their best because of the too numerous meetings that will sap their vitality if not their enthusiasm. Our present plan of organization seems to be on the assumption that Unit Bureaus must all be unemployed and can get a few winks in the morning. However, if we are to make the turn according to the Open Letter, as we should, we should have employed Bureaus to turn the activity towards the shops. Far from employed comrades we will be better able to orientate ourselves in that task. At any rate our Bureaus' tasks should be so arranged that it is not necessary for them to be full time functionaries. I do not assume that all the comrades on the Bureaus must be employed. I do assume that they should have their place there if they show the ability.

Proposes a Solution

I have no easy solution. I may state that Unit meetings every two weeks, at which real reports are given and real work assigned, will help. At present the tendency is to make the Unit meeting a task and not an unloading and reloading point for tasks as it should be. If Unit Bureaus can meet and not fall asleep because of too many meetings, they will be able to plan an efficient meeting wherein real political discussion will take place. Now we take too much time explaining why we were unable to get started to do our assigned tasks and explaining why this task should have had more time for its completion, to get very far in a political discussion.

In the Party Life Section I believe we should have more discussion on organizational problems. When we solve some of these so-called minor, minute details of "unit life" problems, we will find fluctuation on the decline. We will find our Party more sensitive to directives and our campaign plans will be fulfilled.

Comradely,
J. S., Chicago.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

We have previously printed [illegible]etter from some comrades [illegible]Massachusetts, telling how [illegible]ey popularize the red press [illegible]ough a series of "endless chain" [illegible]arties in workers' homes. An [illegible]sting letter advocating a simi[illegible]ethod comes from New York [illegible]and we are printing this too [illegible]e it offers further suggestions, [illegible]ecords fine concrete results:

Comrades:

I submit to the women com[illegible]a practical way of increasing [illegible]culation of the Daily Worker? [illegible]e Endless Chain of Indoor Meetings"

[illegible]s invited to speak to a read[illegible]le and to choose my own [illegible]ook the Scottsboro Case, [illegible]e prejudice most of the [illegible]d feel against the Ne[illegible]ered my material care[illegible]ding merely on what I [illegible]anding it down in a [illegible]is the outline of the

[illegible]duction: The Class Struggle. [illegible]al Themes: Situation in [illegible]y compared to the situation [illegible]riet Union on the minority [illegible]The trial in Decatur, [illegible]a few statistics.

[illegible]sion: The attitude of the [illegible]st press on the Scottsboro [illegible]d the fight for the boys' free[illegible]at the Daily Worker put up, [illegible]vith the I.L.D.

Concrete Results

[illegible]aight out of the ten women sub[illegible]ed to the Daily Worker and [illegible]d in advance for one or two [illegible]ths.

Ten penny leaflets on the Scotts[illegible]Case were sold, no one wanting [illegible]change back. (Total, 76c.)

[illegible]ll my remaining literature [illegible]away, recipients promising to [illegible]to new workers.

[illegible]hree of the women responded [illegible]y appeal to offer their homes [illegible]tea and cakes) for meetings [illegible]new circles of friends will hear [illegible]message.

[illegible]I need to add that I encouraged [illegible]all to join us in the fight? [illegible]f them spoke an excellent Eng[illegible]all of them are kind-hearted, [illegible]literary ambitions, and intel[illegible]lly alert.

[illegible]alled their attention to Profes[illegible]dler's impertinent advice to [illegible]n: "They all speak too much, [illegible]ore women should learn music [illegible]e their excess energy." This [illegible]they all resented, and feel [illegible]this if women who do have [illegible]a time and energy would [illegible]e about conditions and have [illegible]concrete to fight for, their [illegible]d be filled usefully. It is [illegible]er when the fight is for [illegible]fellow!

[illegible]conclude with the words [illegible]"The working class must [illegible]rt out of elements of [illegible]and every calbre. Never [illegible]words truer than today.

Comradely,

—M. E.

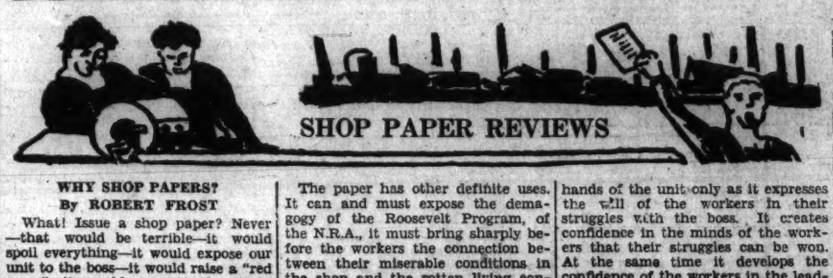
Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Something new, sure to appeal to the busy housewife—a house-dress with apron to match. And how a few such sets would sell at the International Labor Defense Bazaar next February!

Pattern 1743 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 4¼ yards 36 inch fabric and 5 yards binding. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City



WHY SHOP PAPERS?
By ROBERT FROST

What! Issue a shop paper? Never—that would be terrible—it would spoil everything—it would expose our unit to the boss—it would raise a "red scare"—it would connect the Party with the union—etc., etc. Many comrades are willing for shop papers to be issued in all shops except their own. "The principle is correct, but our shop is an exception; the boss is liberal; he lets us sell pamphlets to the workers, he even allows the Daily Worker to be sold in the shop." We have heard these arguments given from a number of small shops.

Let us examine these objections in the light of our experince with the many shops where shop papers were issued. Let us examine them with the perspective given us by the Open Letter. The Extraordinary Party Conference gave us the sharpest and most critical analysis of shop work, laying down as the basis for correct agitation the issuing of monthly shop papers.

First, in the shops where papers have been appearing regularly, the shop paper has been the voice of the shop nucleus in its efforts to interest the workers in the program of action presented by the nucleus. The workers will read and discuss this program, if presented in the popular language of the shop; they recognize that a force is alive in the shop to champion their interests in the struggles with the boss on every grievance. The workers react to the interpretation the paper gives of these struggles as part of the struggle of the entire working class against the capitalist class.

In past numbers of the Party Organizer there have appeared reports as follows: "After issuing the first number of our shop paper, four more workers were signed up, because the paper was discussed in the shop and our members were there to bring them to the meeting." This is only one quotation picked at random showing the value of the shop as an organizer and recruiting instrument in the hands of the shop nucleus.

The paper has other definite uses. It can and must expose the demagogy of the Roosevelt Program, of the N.R.A., it must bring sharply before the workers the connection between their miserable conditions in the shop and the rotten living conditions at home, stating clearly what must be done, how to fight against the boss in the shop, and his grafting servant, the politician in the city hall and in the White House. It must push the organization of the union in the shop, develop a plan of how to organise, present demands and instruct the workers in clear language how to win these demands.

This ancient argument that the shop paper "would expose our unit" is clearly a rationalization of the resistance of such a unit to shop work generally. Fear of exposure expresses itself in a willingness to sell "safe" pamphlets. In other words, to sell pamphlets dealing with anything but the organization of the workers in the shop. This argument also serves to justify the isolation of the shop unit and prevents the unit from making any connection whatever with the workers in the shop.

Today, with the forces of reaction working so fiercely to prevent the workers from understanding the real situation, the drive toward open fascism, with newspapers on every hand spewing out demagogy, with reformist leaders openly helping these dark forces of reaction, there is no reason for bickering about exposing ourselves to the boss. Any unit that carries any activity in the shop, that leads the workers in their struggles must necessarily make itself known as a force to be dealt with. There are methods for safeguarding the individual comrades in this work, methods of work and distribution which must be discussed for preventing the spies and stool-pigeons of the boss from disrupting the work of the shop unit. But if the unit is to lay down on its job for fear of exposure, then it will never accomplish its duty as the leader of the workers in the shop.

The shop paper is the organ of the Communist Party in the shop. It becomes an effective weapon in the hands of the unit only as it expresses the will of the workers in their struggles with the boss. It creates confidence in the minds of the workers that their struggles can be won. At the same time it develops the confidence of the workers in the leadership of the shop unit, in these conflicts with the boss. The "voice of the Party" becomes the voice of the workers in the shop.

Sometimes fear is expressed that the Party may be mixed up with the union, that if the shop paper calls for the organization of the union it will mean that the union is "red" or that the leaders of the union are really Communists in the guise of union organizers. This must be met by a clear understanding of the role of the Party as fostering the organization of the workers into strong industrial unions. Our aim has always been the establishing of real functioning shop committees as a basis for a strong union organization. One of the principal tasks of the shop paper must be to explain this role of the Party. There is no reason why the workers need fear the leadership of a Communist union organizer. He must show that he can organize and lead in struggles, and then this boss-fostered fear will disappear.

We must remind the comrades that it is no easy task to explain these things to the workers. Comrades who are best fitted to deal with such problems should undertake the task of editing the shop paper. The comrades must be acquainted with the resolutions of the Party on the work of the shop nucleus and must clearly understand the policy of their union. They must at all times be in touch with the Section Agit-Prop for guidance in this important work. Getting out a shop paper requires patient, accurate editorial work. It requires a certain amount of technical skill in mimeographing and making up of the paper. Instruction and technical help must be given to all shop units in this work by the Section or District Agit-Prop committees. These committees must be ready at any time to send a member of their committee to any shop calling for such assistance.

Shop papers are beginning to appear again in most districts. This is a favorable sign of the seriousness with which the Party nuclei in these districts are awakening to the needs for popular papers inside the shop to carry on their work. Yet these new batches of papers reveal great gaps in many important industries. Such industries as Mining, Railroad and Textile show very poorly against the other less basic industries. We must have more shop papers from our concentration shops. We must have more shop papers from shops in the basic industries.

We have concentration districts which do not yet realize the importance of shop papers. How these districts hope to carry on concentration work in basic shops without shop papers is one question we should like brought up at their bureau meetings.

The Party press always faces the danger of being driven underground. It is most urgent that these small "Daily Workers" in the shop be ready to take on the extra responsibility at short notice. The great necessity for preparing this work by starting to issue shop papers NOW must not be underestimated. It is true that many of these new papers may contain mistakes of all sorts. For this reason the District Agit-Prop must prepare committees which can be called upon if necessary to help any unit in the district to issue its shop paper. All units are urged to send for instructions on how to issue a good shop paper. We recommend the use of the "Shop Paper Manual" issued by the Central Committee in 1930. This booklet, written by Gertrude Haessler, who is now reviewing shop papers in the Daily Worker, is the best handbook yet issued for the comrades active in shop paper work. The National Office also will provide any guidance asked for by units issuing a shop paper.

In the Daily Worker there are now appearing weekly reviews of shop papers. These reviews will continue to appear every Monday. We urge all shop nuclei to read and file these reviews for reference in issuing their own shop papers. The reviews contain material helpful to all shop paper editors. They contain explanations and criticisms of faulty approach and give examples of how to correct these mistakes. The reviews have already received the hearty response of units issuing shop papers. It is hoped that they will foster the issuing of more shop papers everywhere.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Workmen's Compensation Law—Choice of Physician

Machinist, Brooklyn:—You have the right to choose your own physician, no matter what your employer tells you. It is true that in many states, the insurance companies were able to insert clauses in the laws which gave the employer the right to dictate as to medical service. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Dakota, the employee has had the right to choose his own physician from the very inception of compensation legislation.

The contention of your boss that since he pays the bill, he has the sole right to choose the physician to whom it should be paid, is neither logical nor legal. The money is neither his, nor does it belong to the insurance company. It belongs to the injured workman and to nobody else. As a matter of fact the employer does not even pay the cost of the insurance. His insurance premium is a part of his cost of production which he passes on to the consumer who pays for everything.

Nor is it true that private physicians would increase the bills and, therefore, the premium. As a rule the physicians employed by the insurance companies are not of the highest type. (There are exceptions, of course.) This is common knowledge and recent disclosures during the Jimmie Walker administration have fixed it in the mind of the people. For the sake of cutting down expenses, the compensation companies often employ inferior medical services. From every dollar the stock company receives as premium, it keeps 42 cents, the injured worker gets 38 cents in cash and the balance of 20 cents is used for surgical treatment. Why the companies should be entitled to 42 per cent of the premium paid by the employer is beyond our understanding. The law obliges the employer to be insured and the companies, therefore, do not have to advertise for this kind of business. Nevertheless, they claim that 17.5 per cent of their profit represents "acquisition costs," in other words, advertising.

Recently the stock companies have asked for a 10 to 25 per cent increase in the premiums, because of the increased "cost of operation." This consists mainly in hiring expensive lawyers to prevent the injured workingman from getting his due, while the medical service they provide gets poorer and poorer.

As to the new Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which covers the four million men and women to be hired (maybe!) under the Federal Civil Works Administration, its operation must perforce be open to abuses. As in the case of the War Veterans, the government will undoubtedly try to prove that the injury or disease was "not sustained in the performance of duty," or will minimize, as usual, the degree of disability. Under the new law, an employee has the right to choose his own physician, **but the government will not pay the bill.**

* * *

Venereal Warts—Correction

W. S., Monireal, Canada.—In our reply to you, the compositor left out three words. The mixture for veneral warts should be a 10 per cent solution of salicylic acid, in acetic acid. Salicylic acid alone is a clear solution, but when mixed with acetic acid (not glacial) acedic acid) a precipitation takes place which makes the mixture look like precipitated chalk.

* * *

Sexual Frigidity

S. T. E., Fallon, Nev.—From your description, it seems that the young woman is suffering from lack of ovarian secretion. Such cases are due either to a congenital condition (from birth) or to some sickness such as scarlet fever or mumps which causes an inflammation and later an atrophy (wasting) of the ovaries. Injections of certain ovarian extracts seem to improve many of these conditions. Sometimes the frigidity is psychological or anatomical (due to lack of development of the clitoris). We cannot tell in which category the young woman belongs without a physical examination. Let us know whether she has ever been pregnant and whether her menses are regular, scanty or abundant. This may help us to a more definite diagnosis. Thanks for the contribution to the Daily Worker!

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

IS JAZZ a proletarian product, or something that springs from a corrupt bourgeois civilization? It is important to know this for our cultural movement.

Our musicians will never write popular Red songs until they know. Our writers and artists must find some American folk-basis for their proletarian art. Is the jazz spirit that basis?

I have printed letters in the past on this absorbing cultural topic, and here is an interesting one by a musician named Eric Dunlap:

Jazz is Afro-Yiddish

"MAY I be allowed to take issue with some of the points raised by Charles Edward Smith in his recent article on 'Class Content of Jazz Music'? In my opinion he fails to take a sufficiently broad view of this subject.

"In the first place, he traces jazz music entirely to the Negro. This is wrong. As Isaac Goldberg has shown in a book devoted to the subject, jazz music was a joint development of the American Jew and the American Negro, both oppressed minorities. The Jew, having greater entry into bourgeois life in the United States, has undoubtedly been partly responsible for the introduction of the bourgeois ideology into this undoubtedly proletarian, in origination, musical expression.

"Viewing the subject even more broadly, jazz marks the beginning of the breakdown of music in the western world. The deviation of jazz music from folk music as it was is only part of a deviation taking place all along the modern music front, a deviation without conscious direction that has brought into the world atonal and arythmic works by Schonberg, Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Honegger, and others of the modern school. The break with the classical past in music, signalizing the crisis in the old feudal society, began with Beethoven and was given its latest impetus by composers like Debussy and Richard Strauss. It now signalizes the breakdown of bourgeois culture.

"The breaking of the old classical forms has consequently been a process under way for many years. In the United States the Negro spiritual, marking a change in emphasis of the early church hymns, introduced into the United States by the English settlers, was the first sign of this crisis in 'traditional' music. The spiritual developed into the modern 'blues' song, the ill-defined lament of the oppressed and reflecting the well-nigh of all the working class. The various novel musical devices accompanying the 'blues,' such as ragtime and syncopation, were not in themselves new, and had appeared in Europe some time before as the early symptoms of the break with the old classical feudalistic tradition in music.

* * *

Broadway Melody Thieves

"SMITH says that bourgeois popular music is 'sterile in content,' but this is too broad a generalization. He would be on firmer ground if he pointed out that bourgeois popular music was nothing more than a direct copy of the old classical music. Popular song writers of the Broadway bourgeois school do nothing more than 're-arrange' European music of the 18th and 19th century, as Sigmund Spaeth has abundantly shown. The current hit, 'My Moonlight Madonna,' whose lyrics are so stupid, is nothing more than Zdenko Fibich's 'Poem' for violin solo. 'In the Valley of the Moon' is taken from the second movement of Mendelsohn's violin concerto. 'A recent current hit, 'I Want Something to Remember You By,' was taken from a Mozart violin Sonata. 'The Maine Stein Song' was taken from a piano composition by Brahms, and was originally an Hungarian folk song. 'I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles,' a song hit of several years back, was a direct steal from Chopin's Fantasy in C sharp minor for piano. 'Avalon,' a Jolson hit of some years back, 'Avalon,' was simply the principle aria in 'Tosca,' by Puccini, and in view of the unfortunate fact that the copyright had not expired the 'composers' of 'Avalon' had to pay their royalties to Puccini by order of a New York court. The musical papers are constantly exposing the thefts of high-grade music of the past by current popular song writers.

"Now, in my opinion, the Marxian view of this subject is that popular bourgeois song-writers are not creating; they are merely stealing from the past and then stealing from their colleagues who have in turn stolen. While the Negro jazz, exemplified in the 'blues,' is representative of a genuine creative impulse originating from a starting point in the bourgeois music of the past. The church hymns introduced into America by the early settlers at one time constituted genuine expressions of the human spirit, but they are now dead. The Negro spirituals live on.

* * *

Music in Crisis

"I WOULD hesitate, however, to go too far in estimating jazz as an expression of class consciousness in the masses. Jazz of the present day, even that brand put out by the Negroes, seems to me to be a corruption of the earlier 'blues' songs, which came after the deeply moving spirituals expressing the burdens of an oppressed race and class. Jazz seems to me to be the authentic Negro music in crisis, moved by the same spirit of wild restlessness and lack of basic direction as modern bourgeois music. Jazz is the work of many hands, and the hands of the bourgeois Tin Pan Alley men is strongly discernible as Smith admits. Jazz does not express the proletariat. It is a corruption of the music of the proletariat.

"And to say that bourgeois popular music is 'sterile,' which is the same as saying the great music of the past, from which it was stolen, is sterile, is to miss the whole point. The 'writers' of bourgeois popular music, unable to create originally, without anything to express, are the ones who are sterile. The music itself is far from sterile, as its power to capture the masses shows. This is a sound Marxian view. Much of the music now put out by popular writers, all of it stolen, is music which in its original forms will never die, will never be allowed to die by the proletariat.

"I agree with Smith that American Negro music is not African. Comrade Gold erred in this, just as his corrector errs in estimating jazz as a proletarian product corrupted with bourgeois ideology. The mere fact that bourgeois ideas could influence it shows that it is not proletarian, as are the spirituals and, to a lesser extent, the 'blues' songs. The spiritual is wholely class conscious, in words and music; jazz is not, either in words or music, and is simply the product of Broadway, corrupt.

WHAT'S ON

REGISTRATION is now going on for the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St. Room 212B.

Monday

W. I. R. BAND rehearsal, 29 St. Marks Pl. Players wanted, all instruments. 7:45.

New Year's Party at LOWER HARLEM UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL, 63 East 104th St. at 8 p.m.

"SOCIAL CONTRAST—THE NEW YEAR IN AMERICA AND SOVIET RUSSIA," at Young America Institute, 113 West 57th St. Joseph Arch, speaker.

Tuesday

MASS MEETING AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING, by the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 432 Claremont Parkway. Prominent speakers.

Open Unit Membership Meeting, UNIT 1, C. P., OF EAST NEW YORK, 231 Sheffield Ave. Discussion on "What Can Workers Expect from LaGuardia." S. P. and C. P. sympathisers invited.

Workers DanceLeague to Stage Mass Dance Recital on January 7

NEW YORK.—The Workers' Dance League will stage a special dance recital on Jan. 7th, 8:30 p. m., at the City College Auditorium, to help raise funds for the Daily Worker new press

Groups participating in this performance will include the New Dance Group, Rebel Dancers of Newark, Red Dancers, Theatre Union Dance Group and others.

Tickets for the recital are on sale at the Workers' Dance League, 80 E. 11th St.; Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.; L. O. W. T., 42 E. 12th St.

New Edition of 'Imperialism' Aids in Understanding NRA

By HARRY GANNES

New, revised and first complete translation in English of "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, a Popular Outline," by V. I. Lenin, International Publishers, New York, paper bound, 35 cents.

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The appearance of the first complete and revised English translation of Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, a Popular Outline," greatly enriches the Little Lenin Library, and the Leninist literature in the United States at a very opportune time. It is significant also, at this time, on the approaching tenth anniversary of the death of Lenin, for the popularization of all of his writings.

Coming at this time it is particularly of fundamental importance for an understanding of the Roosevelt regime's program for the solution of the capitalist crisis in the interest of finance-capital.

Many questions of the New Deal and the N.R.A. can be cleared up by a study of this basic work. With the hubbub and babbling of a thousand confused tongues on the meaning of the N.R.A., and the whole basic structure and class relationships under imperialism, a reading of this new and complete edition of Lenin's fundamental work is exceptionally refreshing and instructive.

Lenin's "Imperialism" holds an exclusive position in Marxian literature, being a direct continuation of Marx's theoretical analysis of capitalism in its present, highest stage of development. In a brief but penetrating and scientific manner it does for the stage of imperialism what Marx's "Capital" did towards analyzing the fundamental laws and development of capitalist society.

Remembering Lenin's briefest definition of imperialism as "monopoly capitalism," we can ask what has Roosevelt done to aid the development of monopoly at the expense of the great mass of toilers? Through the banking act, he has deliberately intensified the creation of key monopolies, through strengthening the power of the big banks. This step has been avidly accepted by the Rockefeller banks as well as by the Morgan banks, with a few slight criticisms and modifications. Through the N.R.A., Roosevelt has speeded up the whole movement of monopoly concentration and centralization of capital.

Through inflation, he has increased the oppressive burdens on the masses by monopoly capitalism. Through his rapid preparations for war, through the struggles for world financial domination, through struggles for markets and colonies, he has emboldened imperialism in its hunger for new murderous adventures to re-divide the world more favorably for Wall Street.

"Imperialism," Lenin repeats several times in his great work, "is the eve of the proletarian social revolution."

A glance at the deepening world crisis, the growing difficulties of capitalism, the successful proletarian revolution and the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the growing revolutionary struggles throughout the world, in a thousand ways testify to this brilliant characterization of Lenin.

At the same time, Lenin uncovers the whole basis for social reformism which at the present time becomes social-fascism.

Particularly apt in its application to the present demagogic propaganda of the Roosevelt regime and its A. F. of L. and Socialist official supporters is the following quotation from Lenin's masterly work:

"It goes without saying that if capitalism could develop agriculture, which today lags far behind industry everywhere, if it could [illegible] of the masses are still poverty-stricken and half-starved everywhere in spite of the amazing advance in technical knowledge, then there could be no talk of a surplus of capital. And the petty-bourgeois critics of capitalism advance this 'argument' on every occasion. But then capitalism would not be capitalism; for unevenness of development and semi-starvation of the masses are fundamental, inevitable conditions and pre-requisites of this method of production. As long as capitalism remains capitalism, surplus capital will never be used for the purpose of raising the standards of living of the masses, for this would mean a decreasing profit for the capitalists. . . ."

The whole Roosevelt program, disguised with its mountainous demagogy as in the interest of the masses, is used to destroy even the present level of agriculture, to increase the poverty of the masses, and to provide greater profits to the big corporations (through subsidies, increased prices, etc., etc.) at the expense of the poverty-stricken masses.

The oppressive burdens of the trusts are increased at a rapidly growing ratio under the New Deal.

Even those who have read the older and less complete editions of Lenin's imperialism will find it highly profitable to re-read this work in its present form. In this book Lenin deals with questions of the highest immediate importance, as the contents show: Concentration of production and monopolies; the banks and their new role; finance capital and financial oligarchy; the export of capital; the division of the world among the great powers; imperialism as a special stage of capitalism; parasitism and the decay of capitalism; critique of imperialism; the place of imperialism in history.

The new edition corrects many errors in translation of older editions, supplies missing sections, contains accurately checked quotations and valuable explanatory notes.

This new volume should be a powerful weapon for raising the political level of the Party cadres particularly at this time when so much confusion is raised on fundamental questions of imperialism and the role of the capitalist state under imperialism.

Stage and Screen

"Big-Hearted Herbert" Opens Tonight at Biltmore; "Talent" Coming to Royale on Tuesday

This will be a big week on Broadway. No less than eight productions, one a musical offering, are scheduled for the week. The list follows:

"Big-Hearted Herbert," a dramatization by Sophie Kerr and Anna Steese Richardson of a short story by Miss Kerr, will have its premiere at the Biltmore Theater this evening. The cast is headed by J. C. Nugent, Elizabeth Risdon, Alan Bunce and Betty Lancaster.

Rachel Crothers' new play, "Talent," with Mady Christians in the principal role, will be presented by John Golden at the Royale Theater on Tuesday night. Others in the cast include Paul McGrath, John Litel, Pedro DeCordoba and Katherine Stewart.

"Halfway To Hell," a mystery melodrama by Crane Wilbur, opens on Tuesday evening at the Fulton Theater with Carleton Macy, Austin Fairman, Katherine Locke and Ann Mason in the chief roles.

"The Wooden Slipper," a romantic comedy by Samson Raphaelson, with the locale in Budapest and Paris, will open Wednesday night at the Ritz Theater. Dorothy Hall, Ross Alexander, Cecilia Loftus and Montague Love are the leading players.

"The Gods We Make," a comedy by George Henry McCall and S. Bouvet de Lozier, is announced for Wednesday night at the Mansfield Theater. The players include Ara Gerald, John Blair, Lloyd Hughes and Frank M. Thomas.

"Ziegfeld Follies," a revue, will be presented by Billie Burke on Thursday evening at the Winter Garden. Willie and Eugene Howard, Fannie Brice, Beatrice Bowman, Vilma and Buddy Ebsen and Jane Frohman head the large cast.

Paul Osborn's new comedy, "Oliver Oliver," is scheduled for Friday night at the Playhouse. Alexandra Carlisle, Ann Andrews, Tom Chalmers and Bretaigne Windust are the leading players.

"A Divine Moment," a fantasy by Robert Hare Powel, will have its premiere on Friday evening at the Vanderbilt Theater. The players include Peggy Fears, Charlotte Granville, Allen Kearns, Tom Douglas and Roy Gordon.

Detroit Book Shop Plans Sale of 1,000 of Jan. 6th Edition

DETROIT, Mich.—The Workers' Book Shop here has placed an initial order for 500 copies of the 26 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, of Jan. 6th.

This book shop challenges workers' book shops in other cities to equal or beat this order. The order for 500 copies is only a beginning. The Detroit Book Shop expects to sell 1,000 copies of this edition.

No Armistice for Workers!

By GENE GORDON

There is no armistice for workers yet
So long as in the fields dead workers lie
With bullets in their backs and others die
From hunger while the fertile earth is wet
With countless drops of workers' blood and sweat
No truce will dim a single burning eye
Until the workers see the red flag fly
Above the bulwark of each Soviet!

Until that time when our hands hold the power
To gather bread and beauty we have sown,
Until that time when insane fascists cower
In wild defeat and bosses are overthrown,
We'll mobilize the proletarian mass
For ruthless war against the ruling class.

Weekly New Masses Appears, To Wage Cultural Struggle

John Strachey, Michael Gold, Granville Hicks and Other Noted Writers Contribute

NEW YORK.—The first issue of the weekly New Masses, for which preparations have been in progress for the last three months, appeared Saturday, with articles, drawings and verse by some of the outstanding revolutionary artists and writers in America.

The New Masses contains a brand new editorial section, unlike the old monthly which treated only a few of the month's happenings in lengthy articles. Outstanding articles in the first issue include John Strachey's "Fascism In America," Leonard E. Mins' "The Reichstag Trial: a Nazi Defeat," John Dos Passos' "Daves In the Bull Ring," Marguerite Young's "Congress—Who's In It and Who Owns It," and Josephine Herbst's "The Farmers Form a United Front."

J. B. Mathews contributes "Is Pacifism Counter - Revolutionary?" and answers the question in the affirmative. Michael Gold is represented by one of his best recent poems, "Tom Mooney Walks At Midnight." A series of letters exchanged between Josephine Herbst and Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, thoroughly reveals the ruling class liberalism of the New Republic editor.

The issue is rounded out with the Book Department, edited by Granville Hicks; the Theatre, by William Gardener; the Screen, by Nathan Adler, and Music by Ashley Pettis, and with drawings by Gill Gropper, Mordi Ganer, Simeon Braguin, Art Young, Louis Ferstadt, Jacob Burck, Adolf Dehn and Phil Bard.

As large as the old monthly (32 pages) the New Masses now is printed in three columns and sells for only 10 cents. It is edited by a board composed of Nathan Adler, Jacob Burck, Stanley Burnshaw, Joseph Freemen, William Gordener Joshua Kunitz, Granville Hicks, Herman Michelson, Joseph North and Ashley Pettis.

John Reed Artists in Boston Order 200 of January 6th Edition

BOSTON, Mass.—The artists of John Reed Club placed an initial order for 200 copies of the 26 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, of Jan. 6th, in answer to the challenge by the N. Y. John Reed Club artist group which ordered a similar number.

The Boston John Reed Club has a much smaller membership than the New York organization.

Every artist in Boston will be reached with the anniversary number. Artist groups in other cities are challenged to cover their territories as completely.

Book Sale in Philadelphia Workers Book Shop

PHILADELPHIA. — The Workers Book Shop, 1225 Germantown Ave., announces its first annual sale beginning Jan. 1 and continuing to Jan. 15. A general discount of 15 per cent will be allowed to individuals and 20 per cent to organizations during this sale.

FURNITURE WORKER. December-January Issue. Published by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, 812 Broadway, New York City. Five cents per copy.

By ROBERT KENT

With the vast majority of American furniture workers unorganized, the Furniture Workers Industrial Union is preparing for its first national convention in New York City on February 9th, at which a program of action will be proposed for building a strong national furniture workers' union.

The current issue of the "Furniture Worker" is given over largely to this forthcoming convention, to the revised constitution proposed for discussion by the membership of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union and to reports on the success of recent organizational tours.

There are in addition interesting articles on the slave code approved for the furniture industry by the N.R.A., on unemployment in the industry, and on an agreement reached by the Trade Union Unity League, parent body of the union, with the International Workers Order whereby militant trade union members can be insured at a minimum cost.

The December-January "Furniture Worker" shows a vast improvement in make-up over past issues. The type is clear, the items well arranged so that each page attracts and interests the reader.

Like all revolutionary publications, the "Furniture Worker" has to grapple with the problem of lack of finances. It is now appealing for a $200 fund to save the publication from going under. The "Furniture Worker" deserves utmost support from the working class.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE HEADS ENDORSE STOLEN RICHES

DETROIT, Mich.—In the industrial conference held in Detroit December 4th and 5th, called by the Catholic Church, and attended by bishops, capitalists and labor leaders, the following admission was made by James Fitzgerald, Executive Secretary of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, "I have found nothing in the papal writings to indicate that the holding of great wealth is a sin, it is the greed for power that is a sin." Fitzgerald was referring to Pope Leo's Encyclical which was the principle feature of all the discussions.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

8:00—Dramatic Sketch
7:30 P.M.—Lum and Abner
:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:30—Richard Crooks, Metropolitan Opera Tenor; Concert Orch.; Story of Transportation—Harvey S. Firestone Jr.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; James Melton, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, with Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator.
10:30—The Wolf Guard of Siberia—Sketch
11:00—John Fogarty, Tenor
11:15—Wecms Orch.
11:30—Lucas Orch.
12:00 A.M.—Olsen Orch.
12:30—Sosnick Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P.M.—To be announced
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Lee Cronican, Piano.
8:00—Detective Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—To be announced
8:30—Benard Orch.; Olga Albani, Soprano; Edward Bell Jr., Baritone
9:00—Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; Mina Heger, Soprano
9:30—John Kelvin, Tenor
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Musical Revue
11:00Weather Report
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Lane Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Frances Alda, Soprano
8:00—Morin Sisters, Songs; King's Jesters; Stokes Orch.; Cliff Soubier
8:30—Cyrena Van Gordon, Contralto
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; International Quartette
10:00—Marcel Rodrigo, Baritone; Concert Orch.
10:30—Henri Dering, Piano
10:45—Revelers Quartet
11:00—Roxy's Gang
12:00—Bestor Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Elkins Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayton Orch.; Mills Brothers, Songs
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Talk—Robert Benchley; Howard Marsh Songs; Kostelanetz Orch.
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Jones Orch.
10:00—Wayne King Orch.
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
11:15—Boswell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Little Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Lyman Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

P.B.K., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. But Can't Get CWA Job under NRA

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

UPSTAIRS in the Porto Rican Government Employment Office, at 9 W. 116th St., I stood about five minutes, the rain dripping from my hat and topcoat. I was waiting for the gent in charge to take some notice of me. He was conversing amiably with some young fellows who seemed to have been there a long time, though he still had his hat and coat on. The gent in charge continued conversing. He never even looked in my direction.

Then a girl walked in, took off her coat and shook it, took off her hat and shook it, fixed her hair, sat down at the other desk in this C.W.A. office. Then she looked in my direction.

"Can I do something for you?"

"I want to register in the Civil Works Administration," I said.

"I'll take care of you," she said.

She took out a printed filing card form, and I signed it. Then she put down my address, weight, height, birthplace, number of dependents, place last worked at, reason I left there, kind of work I do, kind of work I'd be willing to accept.

I happen to be a college teacher. I thought there ought to be more specific information taken down about qualifications and experience.

"Don't you want anything else?—college degrees and so on?" I asked.

"There isn't any place for anything else," she said, "but there's a clear place here on your card. You can write until that's full."

Well, I thought I'd fill it. Why not? So I put down all I could crowd in—Teacher's Life Certificate, gold medal for debating, Phi Beta Kappa, A. B., A. M., and Ph. D., and 12 years' college teaching experience in three universities. She filed the card—No. 122—in with the others on her desk.

"If you don't hear from us in 15 days, come back," she said. I nodded.

"How many have you registered here for the C.W.A.?" I asked, as I was about to leave.

"You mean white collar workers?" she said, "about 100. We only just started to register white collar workers last week. But we haven't got any jobs for the white collar workers yet." She was young and, in a naive dumb fashion, rather kindly. "But we've got quite a lot of jobs for the laborers."

"How many jobs did you get for them?" I asked.

"Oh, about 200. You see, we started registering them nearly a month ago. But we only started registering the white collar workers afterwards."

"How many laborers did you register?"

"Oh, it runs into the thousands."

"And you got jobs for 200 out of several thousands?"

"Yes."

I was wondering. As I turned again to go, I said, "I don't suppose there's much chance?"

"Well," she said, "President Roosevelt is tryin' to give every man a chance."

I had already started toward the door, but at this I turned and looked sharply at her. She wasn't joking. She meant it.

"Well, let me know if anything turns up," I said. I didn't laugh either.

Scottsboro Play Written and Produced by Chicago Workers Laboratory Group To Be Presented Saturday, January 6

By ALICE EVANS

CHICAGO.—A cast of twenty Negro and white workers will present a short play, "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Live," at the Chicago Workers School, 2822 South Michigan Ave., on Saturday evening, Jan. 6. This play was written and produced by members of the Workers Laboratory Theater, in the school which they are conducting at 700 East Oakwood Blvd. It will be presented before many groups throughout the city during the month of January, in an effort to mobilize militant public opinion to save the nine innocent Scottsboro boys. The play, with a mass chant, proclaiming:

"The working class,
Black and white.
Lives or dies
With the Scottsboro boys,"

and closing with mass determination that "The Scottsboro boys shall live!"

With this play performed before workers' audiences throughout Chicago, the Workers Laboratory Theatre School presents the results of its first term. The play was planned, written and rehearsed in the classrooms.

The class in "History of the Theater," under Leon Hess, has spent the first term in surveying the reflection of economic forces in the theaters of every age, particularly throughout the history of Russia, and is now studying the worker' theater movement in modern America. The class in "Acting Technique," under Louise Hamburger, started out to study through collective readings the workers' theater classics of the past. Finding the call of immediate issues too urgent, the class voted to abandon this plan and to work on plays about day-to-day struggles. A play about the Unemployed Councils was rehearsed in class and presented 23 times before Chicago groups, with four different casts.

This Scottsboro play is the second production of the Theater of Action. The class in "Workingclass Playwrighting," under Bill Andrews, has produced two plays about evictions, a musical comedy about the Pullman porters, an Irish folk play built about a strike in a rubber factory, a play about the struggles of the unemployed painters in the A. F. of L. painters' union and a play about the stockyards workers. One of these will be chosen as the first project of the class in "Acting Technique" for next term.

Besides these class activities, the Workers Laboratory Theater School has a children's group in dancing, singing and acting, which presented a musical sketch: "The Farmers Fight the Bankers," at a Young Pioneers program Saturday, Dec. 23. This group meets every Friday evening at 7:30 at 700 East Oakwood Blvd., and all children interested are urged to attend.

MUSIC

History Of Russian Music To Be Published In Moscow

MOSCOW.—A new history of Russian music will be published in Moscow shortly. The book [illegible] covers the eighteen and ninet[illegible] and is the work of B. P[illegible], a noted music critic of t[illegible] Union. The work will also c[illegible] music of the epoch of Impe[illegible] It is being released by the Mu[illegible] Publishers.

"The Emperor Jones" at the Metropolitan Opera Today

This afternoon's program at th[illegible] Metropolitan Opera House will in[illegible] clude two operas, "The Emperor Jones," with Tibbett, Windham and Mme. Besumer and "Pagliacci," with Morgana and Martinelli. Other opera of the week follow:

"Traviata," tonight, with Clau[illegible] Muzio and Schipa; "Don Giovanni" Wednesday evening, with Rosa P[illegible] selle and Schipa; "Lucia di Lamm[illegible] moor," Thursday night, with [illegible] Pons and Martini; "Simon Bo[illegible] negra," Friday evening, with Mu[illegible] and Martinelli; "Tristan and Isol[illegible] Saturday evening, with Kappel Melchior, and "Boheme," on Sa[illegible] day night with Bori and Jagel.

TOM AUSTIN, SOVIET DELEGATE TO SPEAK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tom [illegible] neapolis tool and die make[illegible] of the American Workers Delega[illegible] recently returned from the Sovi[illegible] be greeted at a banquet g[illegible] Friends of the Soviet Union, W[illegible] ning, Jan. 3, at the Workers Cl[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 2:40
Matinees Mon., Wed., Thurs and Sat., 2:40
EXTRA MATINEES TODAY and WED'SDAY

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th Street. Evenings 2:40
Matinees Monday, Thursday and Sat., 2:40
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 2:30
Matinees Mon., Thur. & Sat., 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY

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DOLORES DEL RIO - FRED ASTAIRE in
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Added Feature "MEET THE BARON"
with JACK PEARL and JIMMY DURANTE

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Feature 'ROMANCE SENTIMENTALE'
ACME THEA. 14th Stree & Union Sq

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS
"Her Master's Voi[illegible]
Plymouth Thea., W. 45th St. E
Mats. Thurs. & S

The 8-Page Clu[illegible]

Send your greetings to t[illegible]
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Another Brilliant Idea

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Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1934

New Year

THE turn of the year—and the immense engines of the capitalist class, the newspapers, the radio, the movies, the churches, all chime together in one song of "thanksgiving and hope."

At the White House 300 bejewelled "distinguished guests," celebrate the blessings of the "New Deal."

And well they might. For the past nine months of Roosevelt have been rather a more happy time for them than the dark months that ended the Hoover administration.

Nine months of Roosevelt—and the biggest Wall Street monopolies are now declaring extra dividends for the first time since the palmy days of the Coolidge era. Nine months of Roosevelt—and railroads are declaring fat dividends, the Alabama and Southern, for example, for the first time in 30 years.

Nine months of Roosevelt—and the capitalist rulers have had 11 BILLIONS of Government subsidies, in one form or another, poured into their eager mouths.

A happy New Year! How hollowly does this hypocrisy ring in the ears of millions of working class homes!

Nine months of Roosevelt—and the price of bread has soared 30 per cent, milk 25 per cent, eggs 30 per cent!

Nine months of Roosevelt—and the pay envelope of every worker in the country can now buy 16 per cent less food than a year ago. These are official figures of Roosevelt's own capitalist economists.

Nine months of Roosevelt government—and the army of 17,000,000 jobless still stands watching every one of the slick Roosevelt promises turn to ashes. Remember them? Six million by September? Then, how it changed to 4,000,000 by November? And then it dropped to 3,500,000 by December? And then how it actually appeared as 50,000 in the official report of the Public Works Administrator?

And for the jobless who struggle for food and shelter, the Roosevelt government has the machine guns, the police clubs of the capitalist State power.

Nine months of the Roosevelt government, and there stands ready the most treacherous war machine in the history of the country, a war machine that rivals that of the War President, Wilson. And a year after Wilson took office in 1916, American workers were being slaughtered in the imperialist battlefields of Europe!

For every working class family the price of coal has been jacked up by the N.R.A. coal code; the price of milk has been sent skyward by the Roosevelt milk code; the cost of clothes have been raised 24 per cent by the Roosevelt textile code.

And the average wage of the American workers under these codes has been about $12 a week. In the South the laundry code is $6.42 a week.

* * * *

HAPPY new year! cry the capitalist hirelings. But in the homes of the workers there is hunger, joblessness, misery, and the terrible unknown of the future—a future in which there stretches an increasingly bitter struggle for existence.

We look up and we see Wall Street rulers getting rich under Roosevelt's tender care. We see the Roosevelt N.R.A. with the blessings of the A. F. of L. and S. P. misleaders driving wages down, breaking strikes, establishing, behind the deception of false promises, more intense wage slavery.

The turn of the year, and we see the giant of socialist construction rising mighty and invincible in the Soviet Union, the land of the proletarian dictatorship. We see the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin's Party, headed by Stalin, building for themselves a better life, a life free from capitalist exploitation, free of unemployment, of hunger. A life that is rich in culture and growth.

The turn of the year and we see the Communist Party of Germany, unbroken, firm as steel, facing the savagery of capitalist fascism unafraid. We see the Communist Party of Germany certainly and inevitably rooting itself in the factories, among the masses, organizing for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. In the voice of Dimitroff, Torgler and their Comrades, in the voice of Thaelmann we hear the doom of German fascism. We see the Hitler government plunging madly toward war and intervention, terrified by the spectre of approaching Communist Revolution.

* * *

FOR us a new year of struggle, of bitter, unrelenting struggle against the wage slavery of Wall Street capitalism, against the Roosevelt N.R.A. yoke in the shops and factories.

For us, looking at the growing fascist brutality of the Roosevelt government, at the shooting of the Ambridge strikers, at the clubbing of pickets, at the 46 bodies of lynched Negro workers, it is a new year of renewed battle against the growing fascist reaction of the Roosevelt government.

Made happy by the Roosevelt government, which has beaten down the wages of the American masses and has given them a fat harvest of new profits, the capitalist rulers give one another the holiday greetings of the year.

We also give one another greetings, the greetings of Communist Party leadership, the greetings of approaching revolutionary battles, of indomitable struggle against Wall Street capitalist oppression. We give one another greetings of solidarity with the oppressed Negro people, of renewed blows against the hated capitalist wage slavery and reaction, against capitalist oppression and brutality.

Led by the Communist Party, the party of Bolshevik steel and courage, of revolutionary hatred against and organization of struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, the Party of the Proletarian Dictatorship, we give one another working class greetings that bode ill for the Wall Street rulers whom Roosevelt serves so well.

Illinois Miners Act

EVIDENCE of a powerful upsurge in the ranks of the miners can be seen in the two reports we publish today from Illinois.

Strikebreaker John L. Lewis and his well-oiled machine are working overtime to meet the bitter fight that the rank and file miners will make on the floor of the International convention of the United Mine Workers of America that opens January 23 in Indianapolis, Indiana.

In the Danville sub-district of the U.M.W.A., one local elected 12 delegates who will go into the convention and to fight the Lewis strikebreaking machine, calling for a united fight of all miners against the slave codes and for the miners rights. Of these 12 delegates, six are of the left wing group, and the other six supported them on many issues, mainly on the fight against Lewis' stranglehold.

* * *

IN THE Progressive Miners Association, with its special brand of fakers like Pearcey and Keck, the Sangamon Mine No. 20 local was able to elect real rank and file operators.

These are just straws in the wind.

But they are not enough. The forces of reaction are strong and well-entrenched and only the most determined struggle by the miners can lead to victories for them.

From the Central and Western Pennsylvania district we receive no news whatever on the election of delegates to the U.M.W.A. convention.

These are decisive fields. Here the bitterest struggles took place last year, especially in Fayette County.

We would like to know what is being done around the convention issue from the District leaders of the Communist Party in this field.

* * * *

OUR task now is to carry on this beginning made in Illinois, to win as many of the delegations to the national convention as follows, to build strong rank and file opposition groups and to contest and fight the local representatives of the strikebreaker Lewis.

The immediate task is organizing the rank and file opposition for the convention. The broader task is to build up the united front of all miners through creating rank and file opposition groups that will fight from day to day on the demands of the miners, preparing for struggles, and making it impossible for Lewis to continue his betrayals.

Nanking, Shaken by Mass Upsurge, Sets Up Martial Law

U.S. Rushes Warships, Supplies Nanking With Bombing Planes

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—Martial law was clamped down over wide areas of Kuomintang China yesterday in an attempt by the discredited warlords to crush the mighty anti-imperialist, anti Kuomintang upsurge in the cities, and the increasing armed peasant insurrections occurring behind the lines of the Nanking armies attempting to invade the Chinese Soviet Republic and the province of Fukien, where Fukien warlords are in revolt against the Nanking regime.

The force of the mass upsurge and the degree of fear gripping the Kuomintang betrayers of China is shown in the extent of the marital law decree, which includes the cities of Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow, Kaifeng and Hsuchow, as well as Shanghai and Canton, where martial law was already in effect. Extensive "precautions" also have been taken along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railways.

U. S. Warship at Foochow

The U. S. and other imperialist powers, financing and directing Nanking's sixth futile crusade against the Chinese Soviet districts, are rushing warships to Chinese ports against this new upsurge of the Chinese Revolution. The U. S. destroyer anchored yesterday in Foochow, capital of Fukien Province, under the pretext of "protecting" the 140 American citizens in that city, who already are safely domiciled on Nantai Island, in the South Min River. Large forces of Japanese and British warships are also present in the harbor.

The Nanking regime, which is using bombing planes made in America and manned by American-trained pilots, against Fukien and Communist cities, yesterday assured the Wall Street Government that its aerial raids would avoid areas where Americans are concentrated. Foreigners in Foochow were advised to concentrate on Nantai Island, and those in Amoy were directed to assemble on Kulangsu Island, in order to give the Nanking regime a free reign for its murderous aerial attacks on unarmed Chinese civilians.

U. S. Furnishes Nanking with Huge Bombers

Five million dollars of bombing planes were supplied to the Nanking regime by one American firm alone during 1933. Each of these new planes carry 1,200 pounds of bombs and is capable of flying 1,700 miles without refueling. An effective arm against the Japanese invaders of North China, these heavy bombers are used exclusively against the Chinese masses.

In fierce fighting yesterday along the Fukien-Chekiang front, the Nanking troops were again forced back in the Taishun and Kingyuan sectors, where Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking dictator, has taken over personal command, turning over direction of the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi Province to Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hwei.

Ministerial Crisis in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 31.—Two more Ministers resigned today from the Cabinet of President Getulio Vargas, as a result of the crisis in the Brazilian landlord-bourgeoisie camp, reflected in wide-spread preparations for a renewal of civil war in Brazil.

Three Ministers who have resigned within the past few days are: Jose Americo de Almeaida, Minister of Public Works, Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Minister of Labor, Osvaldo Arranha, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HIS NEW YEAR GREETING —By Burck

Orders Pile in On U. S. Firms Making War Planes and Guns

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—A worker in the American Armament Corporation of Hoboken, N. J., reveals that this company has an order for 70 latest type bombing planes for delivery in 1934 to the government of Colombia.

The planes are to be equipped with the most modern machine-gun and bombing apparatus. They are also to have the best obtainable radio transmitters of a new type that will assure them a communication range of more than 2,000 miles. It is said that the actual construction of the air bombers has already been started in the shops of the Consolidated Aircraft Corp at Buffalo.

The American-Armament Corporation is an enormous munition-making concern. On its letterhead are the following cheerful inscriptions: "Rifles, Hand Grenades, Machine Guns, Aerial Bombs," etc. Most of its employees are well paid, and it is claimed that every effort is made to keep them all satisfied.

According to the class-conscious worker who gave out the information herein, there is no depression existing in the munitions business. He stated that the American Armament Corp. alone had made sales totalling more than $18,000,000 to Poland during 1933. Also that large shipments had been made and were still being made to almost every large European power, and to Japan and the Kuomintang government of China.

Special staffs of experts are maintained, such as rifle experts, grenade experts, bomb experts, chemical experts, and so on. The supreme touch of irony lies in the fact that the American Armament Corp. also sells all sorts of medical and battlefield hospital medicines and supplies, and maintains a large and efficient staff of doctors and surgeons to develop the most efficient salves, poultices, surgical knives and what not to be used on the victims of their own diabolical manufactures.

Revolt Spreading Thruout Argentine

Rebels in Control in One Province

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31.—Martial law was declared throughout Argentine last night as the armed uprising, led by the Irogeyen wing of the Radical Party, gained headway in five Argentine provinces.

The rebels are in control of Entre Rios province, after defeating Federal troops at Santo Tome and numerous other points throughout the province. Fierce fighting is proceeding in the four other affected provinces, Santa Fe, San Luis, Cordintes and Buenos Aires, where armed groups have attacked arsenals, police stations, coast guard stations, post offices and fire houses in many cities, particularly Rosario, where a sanguinary battle occurred last night.

Government troops last night arrested 400 persons in Parana, Entre Rios province, as the uprising spread to that province, with rebel victories at Santo Tome and other points. Mass arrests have also occurred in Buenos Aires, Rosario and other cities.

Reports from the interior indicate that Federal troops in several instances joined the rebels.

At its convention several days ago, the Radical Party decided to boycott the forthcoming elections, on the grounds that they would be manipulated to retain the present government in power. Over one million voters are still disenfranchised under a decree issued by the government, following the 1930 uprising.

Paris Workers Fight Police on Wage Cuts

French Jobless Army Rapidly Increasing

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Two thousand civil employees demonstrated in front of the city hall yesterday in protest against the government's decision to slash the wages of the lower-paid categories of civil employes. The demonstrators militantly defended themselves against an attack by massed police. Two hundred were arrested.

Unemployment has increased rapidly during the past few weeks, with even official figures admitting the existence of a jobless army of 1,500,000, which unofficial sources estimate at five times greater.

The number of persons listed on official relief rolls, which was 227,000 at the end of September, reached this week 303,515, which is 18,000 higher than last week. It is generally conceded that the vast bulk of the unemployed army is not receiving relief of any kind.

Boston Court Fines, Jails 6 Anti-Fascists

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Sentences ranging from $10 and $30 fines to a month in jail were handed out to the six anti-Fascists arrested on Dec. 19 at a demonstration in front of the German Consulate to demand the release of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag frame-up trial.

Brutally beaten by the police, George Robbins, 17-year-old young worker, was sentenced to a month in the House of Correction on a framed charge of "assaulting an officer." The others, Alice Burke, secretary of the Boston Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, Anna Halperin, Sarah Burr, Charles Carrol and Saul Gilman received fines of from $10 to $30 each.

An appeal was taken in each case, and all were released on bond furnished through the International Labor Defense, after spending several hours in the Charles Street jail.

The six anti-Fascist fighters will be witnesses at a Public Trial of Fascism and its agents in Boston, to be held in Dorchester Manor, 800 Morton St., Dorchester, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2 p.m., under the auspices of the

Unions and Farmer Elect Delegates t F. S. U. Convention

26 Credentials A Received in One Week

NEW YORK.—Elected delegates to the first national convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union are beginning to send in their credentials. The report of the national convention committee, at 80 East 11th Street, states that there are 26 delegates' credentials in their offices which came in within the last few days.

Two of these delegates were elected by an A. F. of L. painters' union, No 499; five are Mormon farmers from Utah; two from the Philadelphia Shoolem Aleichem Branch of the Workmen's Circle, and two from a Jersey Workmen's Circle Branch.

The Brighton and Coney Island Branch of the ICOR sent in credentials for two delegates, as did the Fellowship House in New York. Two other delegates represent the Philadelphia Branch of the International Labor Defense, and Michigan is sending a delegate to represent their chapter of the International Labor Defense. One from the Jack London Club, in New Jersey, an anti-Fascist group in New York, two from the Young Finlanders, and two from the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, make up the total of 26 credentials received thus far.

In a statement issued by the national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, all organizations were urged to immediately send in their delegates' credentials so that adequate preparations can be made.

The approaching convention is the first national convention since the birth of the Friends of the Soviet Union in 1930, when the Soviet flier made their first flight to America.

The convention will be held in the New Star Casino at 107th St. and Park Avenue, Jan. 26, 27 and 28.

Super Slaughter Plane Is Prepared By United States

$5,200,000 Allotted for Navy Planes Already Spent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—In rush to outdo imperialist rivals war preparations and manufactu effective machinery for slaughter U. S. Navy Department is constr ing an experimental fighting p with a double super-charged mot

If the experiment is successful, United States will have one of fastest type of military aircraft the world, Rear Admiral Ernest King, naval aeronautic chief, revea yesterday.

The contract for the plane h been awarded to the Pratt and Wh ney firm in Hartford, Conn.

The admiral also revealed that but $300,000 of $5,500,000 allotted t department by the National Indu trial Recovery Act, has been spent. The remaining funds will be used within the next few days.

The funds are being used to buil at least 100 new planes, new prope lers, radios and other equipment.

1933—A Year of Great Strike Struggles Against NRA Offensive; New Strike Wave Looms for 1934

End Year With Heavy Real Wage Cuts Workers; Struggles Began Before RA Was Adopted and Codes Passed

By HARRY GANNES

E year 1933 ended with a New Year's present for the workers. the sharpest slash in real wages the whole period of the N. R. A. teen thirty four opens with ses of a more rapid under- g of the living standards of American workers.

cording to the last report of the made on wages and hours by National Industrial Conference ard, employment in November ropped 6.1 per cent. Payrolls shot wn 9.8 per cent.

For that one month alone "average eekly earnings fell from $19.46 to 8.51."

"Real earnings shrank 4.5 per cent the month."

his undermining of the living dards which began from the first of the Roosevelt regime was met the rapid growth of offensive counter-offensive strike struggles. e year 1933 opened with a rapid ase in strikes. It closes with a rise in the strike wave and the parations for new major struggles uto, coal, steel, textile and other stries.

History of Strikes

ce since 1922 has there been such ge wave of strike struggles as place in 1933, especially just be- and during the period of the A.

ile a comparison of figures of ks and strikes for three years rtant, they alone do not ex- the deep-going changes that aken place.

greatest year of strikes in history was 1919, when over workers in nearly all the dustries in the United States rt.

, over 1,000,000 workers were in strikes.

the past year between 1,- 250,000 to 1,500,000 were involved in strikes.

With the inauguration of Roosevelt, the attack against the workers proceeded openly and directly by means of the central state apparatus. Roosevelt immediately introduced inflation and began to mobilize the A. F. of L. leaders as part of the government machine to smash strikes.

* * *

WITH the rapid growth of strikes, the rising resistance of the workers to the Roosevelt offensive, the N. R. A. was created as a direct means of smashing the growing offensive of the American workers.

The only force that came out definitely and unequivocally against the N. R. A. and for organization and struggle of the workers to win better conditions and rights of the workers was the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, urged the workers in the face of the bosses' attacks that "Now is not the time to strike." The Socialist leaders, with their left phrases, supported the A. F. of L. officialdom in attempting to put through the N. R. A. drive.

The Strike Wave Begins

The opening of the year 1933 saw the rapid growth of strikes in the textile industry. Textile strikes took place in all states of New England, in the South, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and New York. No wonder, then, that the first code of the N. R. A. applied to textile, in an effort to smash these struggles.

Strikes soon followed in auto, shoe and coal.

Before proceeding further with the heavy blows against the workers, the Roosevelt regime perfected its strike-breaking apparatus under the N. R. A., epitomized in Section 7-a and in the National Labor Board. A comparison of the strikes in 1932 and 1933 will show what the bosses feared.

According to the Conciliation Service the following number of strikes took place (though this by no means is an accurate report of strikes):

	1932	1933
April	57	72
May	59	86
June	76	81
July	67	143
August	62	177
September	54	180

The strike wave, as is here definitely shown, began before the N. R. A. was adopted.

The N. R. A. was passed on July 16, but the first code did not go into effect until August, and the blanket code not until September. Yet strikes were doubling and tripling. The workers were not waiting for the codes to shackle them. But began their struggles for higher wages and better conditions.

In August and September alone, over 400,000 workers went on strike.

With the development of strike struggles, and believing that the N. R. A. granted them the right to organize, over 500,000 workers flocked into the A. F. of L. particularly in coal and textiles.

But the A. F. of L. leaders soon discovered that these workers were not permitting themselves to be bound and tied by the code shackles the Roosevelt regime sought to place on them.

* * *

BEFORE and after codes were passed strikes broke out in the two basic industries, coal and steel.

The revolutionary trade unions, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, particularly the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, took the leadership of the strikes in the steel industry, lighting the spark which threatened to blaze into a general coal and steel strike.

This movement frightened the bourgeoisie, and they began to move rapidly in developing their strike-breaking machinery. In Pennsylvania, from 70,000 to 100,000 miners struck three times in order to force recognition of the U. M. W. A.

Roosevelt intervened each time, helping the U. M. W. A. and the large coal operators to break the strike.

The coal strikers were being aided by steel strikes. Mine pickets marched to the steel centers in an effort to pull out the steel workers in the decisive mills and cause a tie-up of the whole coal and steel industry.

At this time, the A. F. of L. Convention was being held in Washington. Both Roosevelt and General Johnson threatened the workers on strike. The A. F. of L. leaders turned the convention into a semi-official government body for the support of the whole strike-breaking tactics of the Roosevelt N. R. A.

A Great Weakness

One of the outstanding weaknesses of the T. U. U. L. during the year was the inadequacy and in many cases the total neglect of system in building up of opposition groups within the A. F. of L.

From the very beginning of the year there was strong sentiment among the workers for organization, and this was whipped to greater heights when the N. R. A. codes began to crush down on the workers.

There was a growth in the A. F. of L., the large increase in independent trade unions, and in T. U. U. L. unions.

* * *

WHEN the N. R. A. was first passed, the workers began to smash the company unions. The A. F. of L. leaders in many instances headed strikes in order to behead them and smash them. Their activity within the National Labor Board, and in the unions, fostered the rapid growth of company unions. Especially the betrayals in the strikes of the Weirton Steel, Budd Auto and Ford, helped the bosses to organize company unions. The close of the year saw around 5,000,000 workers forced into company unions.

Every form of terror and demagogy was used by the bosses and their labor lieutenants in an effort to stem the strike wave.

With the whole state apparatus mobilized behind the National Labor Board in its strikebreaking, the strikes assumed a higher political character because in many instances the workers were directly fighting against the capitalist state and for their rights.

Drum-head Court Martials

In New Mexico, the state militia was brought in to break the coal strike led by the National Miners Union. Strike leaders were tried by drum-head court martials.

In the Weirton Steel Co., 14,000 strikers, under A. F. of L. leadership, were sent back to work with promises which were shamelessly broken by the bosses and the National Labor Board officials. The same method of betrayal met the Budd Auto and Ford strikers.

Where the strikes showed the greatest militancy in Ambridge, Pa., the steel trust organized fascist bands which slaughtered and shot the strikers, drove them back into the plant and jailed the leaders.

By the later part of October, the huge strike wave which had involved over 1,000,000 was broken. Strikes, however, continued in every part of the country, with the end of the year witnessing a definite rise in strikes, portending a new strike wave.

* * *

IN their effort to smash the strikes, the bosses were extremely vicious, receiving the organized support of local, state and federal officials, and the whole apparatus of the National Labor Board, with its A. F. of L. leaders.

A record of the casualties in the strike struggles of 1933 will show what means were used to break the most militant strikes.

* * *

Victims of the Terror

FAYETTE COUNTY, Pa. — One miner killed, eighteen wounded by H. C. Frick Coke Co. deputies, in August, and 15 miners shot in the month of September.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two workers were killed when they stoned the N. R. A. signs and scabs at the Cambria Silk Hosiery Mills.

Anniversary Edition of "Daily" to Carry Feature Article on Leninism

A special article by Sam Don, member of the Daily Worker editorial board, explaining the principles of Leninism, will be one of the outstanding features of the 26-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, of Jan. 6th.

Recent articles by the same writer in the "Daily" exposed the historical fraud of liberal journalists who try to favorably compare Roosevelt's N. R. A. slave codes with the revolutionary proposals made by Lenin in his pamphlet, "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It," while Kerensky was still in power.

The article in the anniversary edition will give the readers of the "Daily" a clear summary of Lenin's principles which guided the Russian Bolshevik Party in its triumph over the reactionary forces and in the establishment of the workers' and peasants' Soviet Republic.

Every reader of the "Daily" can help bring the American workers closer to an understanding of Leninism by ordering several copies of the anniversary edition and giving them to friends, neighbors and fellow workers.

AFL, Socialists Aided in Crushing High Point of Strike Wave, But Workers Though Driven Back Were Not Defeated; Prepare Anew

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa.—Striking miner killed.

* * *

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — One striker killed, and 40 wounded when 500 steel trust thugs attacked the picket lines at the Spang-Chalfant Co. plant.

* * *

TULARE COUNTY, Calif. — Six strikers killed and more than a dozen wounded by ranch owners who fired on cotton strikers.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — One miner killed by U. M. W. A. gunman when 15,000 miners marched to the capital of Illinois.

* * *

EAST PATERSON, N. J. — Two textile strikers critically wounded on the picket line.

After these occurrences, the A. F. of L. leaders worked more openly in their strikebreaking along with the National Labor Board.

Making Strikes Illegal

Every effort was made by the N. R. A. not only to smash strikes, but to make strikes illegal, to destroy every vestige of the workers' rights. This was done by the no-strike clause in the coal code, and by the so-called "merit" or open shop clause in the auto code, and particularly by the "arbitration" of the National Labor Board.

In every instance, the first demand of the National Labor Board was that the strike stop. Having achieved this end, the bosses were able to defeat every other demand of the workers.

In their strikes, the workers were able to achieve certain gains and advances.

* * *

IN steel, stockyards, in the dress industry, in textile—wherever the strikes were most militant—the workers were able to force wage increases, union recognition and other gains.

Especially towards the last of the year, the workers showed signs of fighting against the betraying tactics of the A. F. of L. leaders and the trickery of the National Labor Board.

This was shown in the general transportation strike in Philadelphia, and the present increase of strikes in that city.

The year 1934, which opens with heavier attacks on the workers' living standards, will certainly see a new rise in the strike wave.

The workers are becoming disillusioned with the promises of the NRA. They see all the promised rights turned into oppressions and attacks. The duplicity and strikebreaking role of the NRA is becoming so loathsome to the workers, that Senator Wagner is crawling out so that he can maintain his role of "friend of labor."

Throughout, the workers showed the greatest stubbornness, persistence and militancy.

Even where the strikers were smashed in the most murderous fashion, as in Ambridge and in Fayette County, the workers did not go back with a feeling of defeat, they went back fighting mad, vowing new and greater struggles.

Towards the close of the year, Roosevelt granted the National Labor Board "absolute powers" to break strikes. Many of Roosevelt's open and covert supporters argued that these "absolute powers" were to be used against "chiseling bosses." But the Philadelphia strike showed how these powers of the NRA were used—against the workers.

The New Year opens with more real wage slashes, greater unemployment and growing misery for the workers. It opens, as well, with the rise in strike struggles, exemplified by Philadelphia, and with the preparation for still greater strike struggles in coal, steel, auto and other industries.